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DESERET NEWS.

BY W. RICHARDS.

G. S. L. CITY, DESERET, FEB. 8. 1851.

VOL. I. -- NO. 26.

From the Frontier Guardian THE SEVENTIES

BY JOSEPH YOUNG.

Hark ye Seventies ' hear the whispering
Of the spirit from on high,
Gently hovering on your vision,
Showing you the hour is nigh,

When the gospel trump of gladness,
You will publish far and near,
And the meek who sit in sadness,
Wait to hail the Jubil' year

To the islands and the nations,
Lo' your wayward steps you'll bend,
Pouring forth your proclamations,
Sweeping earth from end to end

Let no trifles e'er prevent you,
Pride nor lust bedim your light,
Go by faith in Him who sent you,
He will always guide you right

Golden dreams and trifling trashes,
All the glittering toys of earth,
Tread beneath your feet as ashes,
Gathering things of greater worth

Flaming heralds of salvation,
All who are faithful will return,
Glean the wheat from every nation,
While the tares are left to burn

THE SHOWMAN OUTWITTED.

A SKETCH OF THE PRIMITIVE MENAGERIE

The menagerie was in town
A rare occurrence was an exhibition of the wild beasts, lions, tigers, polar bears, and rhinoceroses, in Baltimore, at the early day of which we are writing, yet they came occasionally, and this time were visited by old Nat Whatly, a jolly, weatherbeaten boatman, well known as an inveterate joker, who never let any one get to the windward of him. He was furthermore a stutterer of the first class.

Nat visited the menagerie

As he entered, the showman was stirring up the monkeys, and tormenting the lion, giving elaborate descriptions of the various propensities and natural peculiarities of each and all.

'This, ladies and gentlemen, this, I say, is the African lion. A noble beast he is, ladies and gentlemen, and is called the king of the forest. I have heard that he makes nothing of devouring young creatures, of every description, when at home in the woods—Certain is it, that no other beast can whip him.'

'M-m-mister,' interrupted Whatly, 'do-do-you say he ca-ca-cant be whipped?'

'I duz,' said the man of lions and tigers

'Wha-at'l you b-b-bet I ca-ant fetch a critter what'l whip him?'

'I ain't a bettin' man, at all. I don't object to take a small bet to that effect.

'I'll b-b-bet I ca-an f-f-fotch somethin' that'll w-whip him. What s-say you to a hundred d-d-dollars?'

Now there were several merchants in the crowd who knew Whatley well, and were fully convinced that if the bet was made, he was sure of winning. So he had no difficulty in finding 'backers,' one of whom told him he would give him ten gallons of rum if he won.

The menagerie man glanced at his lion.

There he couched in his cage, his shaggy mane bristling, and his tail sweeping, the very picture of grandeur and majesty. The bribe was tempting and he felt assured.

'Certing, sir, I have no objections to old Hercules taking a bout with any creature you may fetch.'

'V-ve-very w-well,' said Nat. 'It's a bet.'

The money was planked up, and the next night was designated for the terrible conflict. The news was spread over Baltimore, and at an early hour the boxes of the spacious theatre were filled—the pit being cleared for the affray.

Expectation was on tip-toe, and it was with impatience the crowd awaited the arrival of Whatly. He at length entered, bearing a large sack or bag on his shoulders, which, as he let it fall upon the floor, was observed to contain some remarkably hard and heavy substance. The keeper looked at it with indignation.

'Th-uh-that, ladies and gentlemen,' said Nat, gesticulating like a showman, 'is a wh-wh-whimbamper!'

'A whimbamper?' echoed the keeper, 'that's certainly a new feature in zoology and anatomy. A whimbamper! Well, let him out and clear the ring, or old Hercules may make a mouthful of both of you.'

The keeper was excited.

Accordingly Nat raised the bag, holding the aperture downwards, and rolled out a huge SNAPPING TURTLE, while the cheers and laughter of the audience made the arches ring.

'There he is!' said Whatley, as he tilted the whimbamper over with both his hands, and set him on his legs. The snapper seemed unconscious of his peril.

The keeper was about leaving the room, when he swore his lion should not disgrace himself by fighting such a pitiable foe.

'V-very well,' said Nat, 'if y-y-you choose to g-give me the hu-u-hundred—'

'But it is unfair!' cried the showman.

The audience interposed and insisted upon the fight. There was no escape, and the showman reluctantly released the lion, making himself secure on the top of his cage.

The majestic beast moved slowly around the ring, snuffing and lashing, while every person held his breath in suspense. Lions are prying beasts, and this one was not long in discovering the turtle, which lay on the floor a huge and inanimate mass. The lion soon brought his nose in close proximity to it, when the turtle, not thinking, popped out its head and rolled its eyes, while a sort of wheeze issued from its savagous mouth. The lion jumped back, turned, and made a spring at the critter, which was now fully prepared for his reception. As the lion landed

on him, the turtle fastened his terrific jaws upon the lion's nostrils, rendering him powerless to do harm, yet with activity of limb, he bounded around the circle, growled, roared, and lashed himself, but the snapper hung on, seeming to enjoy the ride vastly.

'Go it whimbamper!' cried Whatly, from the boxes.

The scene was rich.

The showman was no less enraged than the lion. Drawing his pistol, he threatened Nat with terrible threats, that if he didn't take his turtle off, he'd shoot him.

'Ta-ta-take him off yourself!' shouted Nat in reply.

At this critical moment, by dint of losing a portion of his nose, the lion shook his dangerous foe from him, and clearing the space between him and the cage with a bound, he slunk quietly in to chew the bitter cud of defeat and pain.

It was a fair fight, all declaring that the whimbamper was the victor. The money was paid over to Nat, who left the theatre delighted at the success of his whim. The next morning he carried his turtle to market and sold him.

So this valiant champion, after conquering the king of beasts, served to make a dinner for Baltimore epicures.

All that is herein written, is supposed to be true, though highly colored, and is doubtless 'green in the memory' of many old citizens of the monumental city.—[Odd Fellow.]

✓ THE FIRST SPRED—"Never was drunk but once in my life," said a chap in my hearing, "never do I mean to be again. The street seemed to be very steep, and I lifted my legs at every step as if I was getting up stairs. Several cart wheels were making evolutions in my brain, and at one time I fancied that my head was a large carving and turning establishment, the lathes of which I was keeping in motion with my own feet. I could not conceive what was the reason that the town had turned into such an enormous hill, and, what made it worse was, it seemed all the while to be growing higher, and threatened to pitch over upon me. Stop, stop, thought I, and I'll head this old hill yet, or, at least, it shan't head me. So I turned around to go down, and get to the bottom, but hang me if the town didn't turn round with me, heading me all the time, and presenting a bluff in front of me. Well, sure enough, the ground soon flew up and struck me on the forehead, and as soon as the stars cleared away I commenced climbing with my hands and knees.—The next thing I saw was a big brick house coming full split round the corner, and I believe it ran over me, for I don't remember any more.

✓ A NEW DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.—Russel Comstock, whilom of this city, now of Duchess county, claims to have made a great discovery in agriculture, by which the growth of fruit trees and other cultivated crops of the farm or southern plantation, may be much accelerated, and their products increased, as well as improved in quality.

For the News THE ZODIAC AND THE SIGNS.

WELL DOCTOR, I suppose you will have no objections to my occupying a space in your columns; and so I will say a few words upon the zodiac and the signs, which occasionally hang round the 'Man in the Moon' in the Almanac, to the wonder & gratification of her who is about to wean the child; or him who regards the signs of the times in his flocks and herds. But before I begin to give my views, let me introduce the signs and names in English and Latin.

Aries, the Ram, ♈, governs the head, Taurus, the Bull, ♉, the neck, Gemini, the Twins, the Arms, II, Cancer, the Crab, ♋, the breast; Leo, the Lion, ♌, the heart, Virgo, the Virgin, ♍, the bowels, Libra, the Scales, ♎, the reins, Scorpio, the Scorpion, ♏, the loins, Sagittarius, the Archer, ♐, the thighs, Capricornus, the Goat, ♑, the knees, Aquarius, the water-bearer, ♒, the legs, and Pisces, the Fishes, ♓, the feet.

All ready The word Zodiac is of Greek origin, and, besides a ring in the heavens, means a collection of animals, or a punting of animals; undoubtedly such as torment the Almanacs, and give the Dutch such a hatred to "Spooks." The Egyptians, and Babylonians invented the signs, and in all probability, for the purpose of matching Abraham, who promulgated the pure science of the heavens. One strong reason in favor of the signs, is, they are the exact resemblance of the fundamental belief of sectarian religion—"a God without body, parts, or passions, beyond the bounds of time or space"—for the constellations, where these signs were located, are "fixed stars," or suns, to arrive at which, many astronomers have conjectured, that a cannon ball, flying at the rate of a mile in eight seconds, would require centuries of time. But to make the matter plainer look with the naked eye, or with a telescope, about seven in the evening, in the month of February, and you will discover, a little west of the meridian and south of the zenith, two small stars called Ares; they are but a short distance westward of the seven stars; a little to the north-east of the seven stars, is Taurus, the bull's eye, still further north-east, are "Castor and Pollux" in Gemini, and so on, but the awful signs are not there, they have fallen back 50 degrees—so that the Egyptian Ram, if he is ever found, will be found where the fish swim off in the upper deep.

Then comes the particular center of the sign, according to Heathen, Egyptian, and Gentile mythology, for she goes under the fixed stars, and round her circuit in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 5 seconds, which, if she went on her course regular, would occupy, for the 12 signs,—2 days, 6 hours, 33 minutes, and 37 1-2 seconds; but as the "world rolls on her wings," too, she does not change only once in 20 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, and 3 seconds, and will not occupy the same place for 10 years, 203 days, and 9 hours. As she is only 240,000 miles from the earth, the influence of the nearest fixed star, must some time in traveling down, even if it can, as will be felt; and its path, (as the moon follows the earth, in her orbit or path, 6,000,000 of miles round the sun once a year,) would be as wandering as a herd of deer, or the worn of a fish. The nearest "fixed star," or constellation, for the pictures in the Almanac, are supposed to be about 24,000,000,000, (24 trillions) of miles from this earth—the sun is about 35,000,000, (millions) of miles, and

what effect can either have over children and animals? Where are the heavenly scorpions; the universe virgins; and the space boat for the waterman? The wisdom of this world is foolishness with God. The retinæ of worlds above, around, throughout the regions of infinity, have influence one with another, under the supervision of God the Father—But as to the petty influence of the signs, attraction and repulsion, as taught by the Literati, it is mockery. Man was created upright, but he has sought out so many inventions, he has lost the truth, and gropes for the wall at noon-day.

Children should be taught the true principles of the starry heavens. That there are eternities many, systems many; worlds many; heavens many, Lords many, Gods many, and peoples many, and that all are governed, directed and upheld in their eternities, centuries, years, courses, days, times, and seasons, BY A GOD. and that, when a man of God, like Joshua, said to the sun and moon "stand still," the only obedience was in the angel that commanded, to do the will of God, independent of gravitation. More anon.

W. W. PHELPS

*They made the first Almanacs.

To the Editor of the Deseret News.

DEAR SIR:—I have often thought that the mind of man is the only perpetual motion that can be discovered, but be it as it may, I know that if a machine of human invention would work with the same facility and with the same gut of continuance as our minds, we would pronounce it very near the perfect, and capstone of all inventions.

A few evenings ago, while lying on my pillow, this perpetual motion of mind would keep going and would keep me from sleeping. If these thoughts of mine would be worthy of a place in your paper, they are at your service.

I was busy ruminating on the prospects before us, the ruinous effect to us as a community in our depending on imported dry goods, &c., especially as money becomes scarcer. It seemed to me that we should arouse ourselves from our lethargy, and shake off the torpor in which we have enveloped ourselves, and put forth our whole strength to work a reformation or revolution in our affairs.

How can we do it? By our united effort. Napoleon Buonaparte (at the time when France was threatened on every side, and when it looked as if she would be cut off from all communication with the West India Islands, &c.) laid his plans for internal improvements, and he succeeded, so that France, at the present time, manufactures more sugar, silk, &c., than she can consume. If he could succeed in such an undertaking, where he had to compete with every obstacle that could be thrown in the way of man, and also among the people of a diversified opinion; why cannot we, who ought to have but one faith?

The first thing to ascertain is, what the resources of our valley are? What can we raise or cultivate that will add to our comfort and that will turn to account and enable us to do away with imported goods.

In it, I may say, the greatest of all our necessities, we have within our boundaries, together with coal, in the same vicinity.

Flax and hemp can be raised here with the

same success that wheat or any other article of cultivation.

The sugar beet is one of the most lucrative articles that a farmer can plant.

This is one of the finest countries that can be found for sheep, and all we will want is good shepherds to attend them, which I have not the least doubt can be found amongst some of our Scotch and English friends.

The bark in the canyons, and the shomack on the mountain sides are very good for tanning; they have been tried and found to be almost as strong as the eastern hemlock, (I mean the pine in the canyons,) and as the shomack used in the states. Why then should we import our leather, while we have hides rotting in our yards by the thousands?

We have rags enough to keep a good paper mill in operation, by that means save an enormous expense.

If we should want cotton in the raw material, we will be able to procure it in a short time from Los Angeles; also the silk worm would be one of the best articles for our brethren in the southern settlements to cultivate, and as Iron county is not 500 miles from any of their settlements, if manufactories were put up in Iron county, where the machinery could be manufactured, we would have our cotton and silk goods, by our own labor.

We have in our midst, smelters, founders, machinists of every kind, weavers, cotton spinners and printers, tanners, silk weavers, bleachers, paper manufacturers, cutlers, &c. equal to any in the world. We can have our flax made into the finest linen, equal to the Irish; and what looks better than linen sheets, pants, coats for summer, &c. The hemp can be spun here into ropes just as well as it can 1000 miles east of us.

We can just as well manufacture the finest cloths, blankets, etc. here, as to procure them in Great Britain, or the states; for our weavers are from thence, and are as good as any in that country.

Instead of paying 150¢ for a cooking stove, and other articles of iron, in proportion; we can get them here for much less, and not have to pay cash down, but exchange our produce for them.

Now to get this system adopted is what is wanted; I therefore humbly suggest that a society be established in this city, called the "Deseret Internal Improvement Society," having a president, secretary, and treasurer; together with members, who shall pay, say \$2,50 per annum, which will entitle him to have any article, the product or manufacture of this state entered at a general fancy fair or exhibition, to be held once a year in Great Salt Lake city, at some time specified. The president, &c., to appoint judges who shall award prizes to the individual or individuals who shall present the best article of any kind at the exhibition.

That this exhibition be held in a convenient place where every article can be shown to good effect, and that each person pay a sum of, say 50 cents for admission, this sum to be appropriated for prizes, etc.

It has been reiterated again and again in my hearing, that a weaver cannot take the wool and make it into cloth as cheap as it can be imported. That flax cannot be made into linen as cheap as it can be brought here, etc., etc.

This is true to a certain extent, but let us be drained of money, and if store-keepers have these articles for half the price, but

will not take any thing but cash, how much cheaper would they be to us than the home manufacture which we can procure for our wheat, etc., etc. But some will say that the store-keepers will take wheat in exchange. I answer, they will, as long as there is a prospect that wheat will bring cash from emigrants, but let emigration cease, and you may keep your wheat to rot in your barns, for they want nothing but the ready money, so that they can go to the states for a further supply of goods, while the best mechanics in the world, (many of whom we have in our midst,) may work in the adobie yard, and our neck under the yoke all the day long.

The suggestion I am now going to make, may probably differ with many, and they may bring strong objections, but I will give my opinion for what it is worth, considering that I am not a political character, (and therefore my suggestion may not meet the political economy of the world,) neither do I wish to know any other politics than the most good for the whole of the people. I suggest that we have a protective tax or tariff, that will so enable our home manufacturers to compete with foreign importation, and instead of taxing home manufacture or machinery of any kind, let there be a bounty awarded for all articles that will be made here. The tax on imported goods being the fund to draw on to pay the bounty.

I would suggest that a store be opened to sell and exchange produce, and goods manufactured in this state, and that the saints agree to patronize the same.

Then we will see the weavers fixing up their looms, the women their spinning wheels, the cutler will bring forth his knives, the potter his earthen ware; the tanner his leather, the hatter his hats; the iron mines will yield us every article we will want in the shape of iron and steel, the sugar beet will furnish us all the sweets of table life;—together with a thousand other articles.

Backed with the spirit of our God, we can accomplish every thing that I have mentioned, with ten thousand things more which will place us on a footing which befits the servants of God, viz. to be independent of foreign manufacture.

I hope to hear of every farmer sowing in the spring sufficient flax for his and two other families.

And I hope that sheep will be hoarded as gold, and that mutton cannot be purchased in the market.

What can be better for a man who has a large family, than for one to spin, another to card wool, another to weave, another to knit, &c., (it is a fortune to any man,) than the adorning of his household will be by the labor of their own hands.

I would like to hear of the shoemakers forming themselves into a society, (not to raise prices for they are high enough at present for any honest man to pay,) to establish tanneries, not on joint stock principle, but for the purpose of aiding the tanner in getting his bark and shumack, for it is rather a bad speculation for a man to lay out 1000\$ in putting up vats, etc., and then not get bark for love or money, if the shoemakers would agree to procure five cords of bark and 100 pounds shumack a year each man, it would be some temptation for tanners to go to work.

I hope this hint will also reach those storekeepers who take an interest in our welfare, and instead of laying their money out on

toys, etc., expend it on sheep, machinery, and carry out their good feelings for this people, and in return they will receive the blessings of the Lord and his people, and they will reap a reward which will be as lasting as the hills. But I must forbear, as I have already taken up too much room, hoping that some more able person will take up this matter, and give us greater light, and as I am always open to conviction, any suggestion of mine that can be bettered, or others put in their place, I will be glad to bend and give way.

By the by, I was at a party a few days ago, and I felt glad to find that our brethren were profiting by my dream, as the tumblers shone as bright on the table, as the light in a young lady's eyes when she meets her lover, and I assure you the spirit of God was there.

Respectfully, yours,

HOMER

G. S. L. City, Feb 3, 1851

✓ A letter from Elder George A. Smith to President Young, has been mislaid, from which, at this late hour, we quote the following—

Yesterday I organized the Iron county militia into four companies, one of horse, thirty-five in number, rank and file, and two of infantry, ranking near the same in number, also an artillery company, twelve in number, forming the whole into a battalion, which is known by the name of the Iron battalion.

A copy of the report of the organization of the Iron county militia.

First battalion. George A. Smith, major, John D. Lee, adjutant, Almon L. Fullmer, captain of first company; Thomas Smith, first lieutenant, James Lewis, second lieutenant, William H. Dame, first sergeant.

This is a company of mounted men, and consists of thirty-three men, rank and file.

James A. Little, captain of second company, Elijah F. Sheets, first lieutenant; John C. Steel, second lieutenant, Isaac N. Goodale, first sergeant.

This is a company of riflemen, and consists of thirty-three men, rank and file.

Edson Whipple, captain of third company; Elijah Elmer, first lieutenant, Orson B. Adams, second lieutenant, Samuel A. Wooley, first sergeant.

This is a company of infantry, and numbers thirty-three men, rank and file.

Jacob Hoffheim, captain of 4th company, James Lawson, first lieutenant; Asa W. Sabbin, first sergeant.

This is an artillery company, and consists of thirteen men.

While we were here waiting for the rear wagons, the people at this place came together, and were organized into a branch. Bro. James Pace was appointed to preside, Bro. Andrew J. Stewart, clerk. The branch will be known by the name of the Peteetneet branch, and numbers thirty-five members, old and young. We then gave them such instruction as the spirit directed. We have had a first rate visit, and were warmly entertained by Bro. Pace and the brethren at this place, and one thing that is remarkable—we have not had an invitation to dance since we have been in this fort.

✓ EDUCATION IN THE WEST—In all the new States, a square mile in the centre part of each township is set apart for the support of common schools, making one thirty-sixth

part of the public lands. Congress has also, from time to time, made special grants of large and valuable tracts for State Academies, Colleges, &c. The grants to several of the States are as follows:

Colleges & academies.	Com. schools
Ohio, 70,000 acres	70,000 acres
Indiana, 46,000 "	350,000 "
Illinois, 46,000 "	900,000 "
Michigan, 46,000 "	1,100,000 "
Iowa, 46,000 "	1,400,000 "
Missouri, 46,000 "	1,100,000 "

Besides these grants, three per cent of all proceeds of sales of public lands is paid over to the several States in which they lie, to be used for the encouragement of learning, especially in the establishment of institutions of a higher class than common schools. Added to all these, is the United States deposit fund, which was distributed among the States, and in several instances appropriated by them to the cause of education.

[How much for Deseret?—Ed.]

✓ THE CAT AND THE RABBIT—As your little readers, Mr. Editor, are much pleased with stories about animals, I will give you one that I can vouch for the truth of.

A few years ago, I purchased a pair of beautiful white rabbits. Soon after a dog fell upon one of them, and killed it. The other was soon missing, and I concluded it was killed also. The next spring, on removing the hay from the barn, I found at the bottom of the mow my rabbit, together with an old cat, and a fine lot of kittens, all living together in perfect harmony. The rabbit had made a hole under the hay mow, and thus furnished a house for the whole family.

This led me to try an experiment, to see if what we call natural antipathy has any real existence. I took away one of the kittens, and put a small puppy in its place. On the return of the cat, she did not at first appear to like the exchange; but soon the puppy became the favorite of his step-mother, who brought it up with true maternal fondness. But notwithstanding all her care and teaching, she could not make a cat of him. Like many little children, in spite of all her training, he would be a puppy.

My family of cats being rather more numerous than was convenient, I gave the kittens all away, and the puppy, by his dog-god manners, and boisterous barking, having alienated the affections of his step-mother, she abandoned him altogether. Thus deprived of her whole family, the old cat for several days wandered around her lost children. One day, after being out on one of her solitary walks, she came in with a small chicken in her mouth. Thus she safely deposited in her bed, lay down by it, and folding her paws around it, she and her new child were soon fast asleep. On waking up, the chicken commenced following her step-mother, and from that time the cat would answer the peep of the chicken, and the chicken would run at the mewling of the cat. The old cat's sorrows seemed to be at an end, except in one particular. She would bring in squirrels and mice, and lay them down by her little fledgling, but with all her anxious wishes, expressed too plainly to be misunderstood, she could not induce chicken to eat them. They thus lived, in perfect harmony, until the chicken was about half grown up, when the puppy, as if from envy at seeing another supplant him in his step-mother's affections, killed his rival.—[Journal]

DESERET NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

DESERET NEWS.—With this number closes our subscription list for the first six months of Deseret News. A new subscription is open for another three months, or 13 numbers, and there is now an opportunity for the friends of the press, to manifest their good feelings for the continuance of a newspaper in Deseret. It has been intimated by a very few that the subscription is too high. For the gratification of such as are ignorant of the art of printing, and of printers rules, we would remark, that high as is the price of Deseret News, it is several hundred per cent. cheaper, in proportion to the actual cost to the publisher, than the current News of the States, that when we issued our prospectus, we had no bill before us, on which we could predicate our expences, and that on receipt of such bill, we found that a ream of paper, worth in the states from three to four dollars, would cost our office from eighteen to twenty dollars; that a pound of ink, worth 25 or 30 cents in market, cost us from 1,25 to \$1,50; that the setting of a thousand m's, (letters,) current in the states generally, from 25 to 31 cents, and in the cities where women and children are employed, to a great extent, probably not more than 12 1-2 or 15 cents, besides using the same setting for daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly, and pamphlets, which would make the setting for each not more than 2 or 1 cent per thousand. It has cost us most of the time \$1,20 per thousand. These few items, out of many, are sufficient to show any one that we are working far too cheap, to have the subscription support the paper, and we hear about as much from those who understand the matter, that we are working too cheap, as from others that we are charging too high, all of which gives us very little trouble, for we are in, and calculate to work out. We only say to those who wish the News continued, now is the time to subscribe and furnish your share of the means for its continuance.

Payment is now due for stock on hand, and those who have had the paper to the present time without pay, as a special favor, will continue that favor to themselves, and extend the same to us, if they can make it convenient to pay up; and not for papers only, but for advertising and job work.

Our agents abroad will please to take subscriptions in their neighborhood and far and the same with all delay.

No one, who wish the News, need be without, as we will receive other articles, (where cash cannot be had)—A bushel of wheat is very convenient change.

We shall send the next number to all

old subscribers, and any who do not wish it continued will return their paper immediately, or we shall consider their subscription renewed.

SAN PETE—We learn by letter from br. Lyman Hinman, dated January 26, that the affairs of San Pete are prosperous; the snow about 2 or 3 inches deep in the valley, and in many places entirely gone. We regret to learn that br. Hinman's health continues poor.

CRACKERS—Three specimens of crackers have been laid on our table from Mr. George Gibbins' bakery, 7th ward. the water, butter, and sugar cracker, all of the best quality, and worthy the attention and patronage of travelers, and all who are in want of crackers.

THE MAIL, left this place on Saturday last, February 1, about 10 a. m., and returned to our office on Monday the 3d, about 7 p. m., with report by C. G. Olin, the carrier, that he succeeded in going to the second mountain, where the snow was three feet deep, from whence he returned.

THE DESERET ALMANAC, for 1851, is out of press, and for sale at the post office; and is a desirable work to all the families of the Saints.

HOMER's communication, although rather lengthy for our space, is admitted for the purpose of eliciting an investigation of the topics which he introduces, from whence, perchance, light may emanate, that will do the state good.

CALIFORNIA—Brothers Jefferson Hunt, Marshall Hunt, Henry E. Gilson, Levi Field and son, James Brooks, John W. Berry, and John Moeckly have recently arrived from California. They left Sacramento the 25th of November, Stockton the 30th, and Williams' Rancho the 15th of December. they were 27 days travelling from the last named place, lying by several days, waiting for more of the brethren, and other causes. They report a good road to run of Basin; not much grass from it to the Cahoon pass; water tolerable plenty.

They also state that Bro. Isaac Brown started before them; but they lost his track near the Muddy, and it is supposed he was killed by the Indians.

The company that left Utah last fall by the southern route, with Spanish sheep, &c., went through safe, with most of their flocks, so that we now understand large flocks may be driven from Santa Fe to California with trifling loss. The gold diggings were not quite as prosperous as in former years. Most of our brethren, who are now in California, would be glad if they were at home.

The cholera has commenced its ravages in

Sacramento, and when and where it will stop, is known only to God.

There is no place on earth where this disease will have such a scope to play on, as the gold mines.

And many thousand widows will be anxiously waiting for years, to hear or see the husband, who had left his home to raise means in the mines to enable him to make himself and family comfortable, but will wait in vain.

We give below an extract of a letter from Elder George Q. Cannon to Mrs. John Taylor.

Elder Cannon was on his way to the Sandwich Islands, together with the rest of the brethren appointed on that mission, when he wrote:

'Sacramento City, California, Oct. 24, 1850.

The weather has been exceedingly pleasant since I last wrote you. The report is that 18 died yesterday in this city, of the Asiatic cholera, making in all 49 deaths by this disease in this place.'

We received by the brethren from California the New York Tribune, of Oct. 11th, together with the Boston Journal, of Sept. 11th, which brings us news of the appointment of officers for the Territory of Utah. Their names are as follows.—Brigham Young, of Utah, to be governor; Broughton Davis Harris, of Vermont, to be secretary; Joseph Buffington, of Pennsylvania, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, Perry E. Broechus, of Alabama, to be associate judge; Zerubbabel Snow, of Ohio, to be associate judge, Joseph L. Heywood, of Utah, to be marshal of the United States, for the Territory of Utah; Seth Blair, of Utah, to be attorney of the United States, in and for the Territory of Utah.

We give an extract from the Tribune, showing the feelings of the press on the appointment of Pres't B. Young, as governor. It shows that the editor is sufficiently acquainted with Mormonism to know we are governed by our head, and that we believe in one faith, &c., hoping he will continue increasing in knowledge.

'The choice of BRIGHAM YOUNG, for governor of Utah, is the best that could be made. Brigham would have been the real governor any how, but his designation as official governor also, is an exceedingly happy one.'

The law for the capture of fugitive slaves, passed at the last session of Congress, has produced an alarming excitement amongst the northern States, and the threatening aspect of affairs are darker than before the bill had passed.

The northern States since under the law, especially when they see the slaveholders going into their northern districts, Detroit, New York, Boston, &c., and take the runaway negroes from under their nose, and they cannot

help themselves Mass meetings were being held very extensively in the northern States, protesting against the fugitive slave act, and demanding immediate repeal

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENCY TO WEBER

Monday evening, January 20, 1851. Presidents Young and Kimball preached at bro Peregrine G Sessions', and organized a branch of the church, John Stoker was ordained bishop, Moses Dailey and P G Sessions, his counsellors. Elders Amasa Lyman and J. M Grant accompanied the presidency.

Tuesday 21. Presidents Young and Kimball preached in the evening at the North Cottonwood school house, and appointed G Brownell presiding elder of that branch, and tarried with br John Hess over night C C Rich joined the mission at this point

Wednesday 22. Passed on to the Weber, refreshing by the way at br Wm Kay's, put up with br Isaac Clark Preaching in the evening at the school house, by presidents Young, Kimball, and addresses by others

Thursday 23 Visited Messrs Clark & Birch's mill, and captain Brown's bridge, and in the afternoon visited the brethren of the north fort, returned to br. Clark's for the night, preaching at the school house in the evening.

Friday 24. Crossed Ogden river, and stopped with br. Lorin Farr. Preaching at the school house in the fort in the evening.

Saturday 26 9 a. m., a confirmation meeting at the school house, for those who were baptized the day previous. Preaching at 10, by the presidency, followed by the brethren 1 p. m. preaching by elder J M. Grant. Preaching in evening by president Kimball and C. C Rich.

Sunday 26 Re-crossed Ogden, and at 10 a. m. preaching at the south fort by A Lyman, and J. M Grant, and closing remarks by president Young 1 p. m., met the general authorities of the church at Weber, in council, when Lorin Farr was chosen president of Weber branch, and Charles R Dana and David B. Dille his counsellors,—James Lake, George Pitkin, Lemuel Malory, Daniel Birch, Joseph Grover, Wm Earl, David Moore, Edward Bunker, Philip Garner, ——— Stuckney, Horace Rawson, and Joseph Lash, were elected members of the high counsel, Bryant W Nowlin, clerk.—The foregoing were ordained to their respective offices under the direction of the presidency; also, Isaac Clark was ordained bishop of the south ward, and James Browning and James Brown, his counsellors, and Erastus Bingham bishop of the north ward, and Charles Hubbard and Stephen Perry his counsellors All the meetings have been attended by large congregations, and all appear-

ed to appreciate the instructions which they received from the presidency and brethren A general spirit of reformation appeared to prevail wherever the brethren were visited

Monday 27 Took leave of the brethren at Ogden, and starting for home, called at Wm. Kay's, at 1 p m and dined, presidents Young and Kimball, and G D Grant, preached at br Philips in the evening, and Wm Kay was appointed bishop of that ward

Tuesday 28 Continued en-route towards the city, about 12 o'clock, the presidency called to see Father Bigelow, who was very sick, and died in about 15 minutes after their arrival partook of refreshments at br Judson Stodard's, and passing on to the city, the president and company arrived at his residence about 6 p m, where the evening was spent in cheerful conversation, and after supper, the friends retired about 8 o'clock

VALLEY JOURNAL

Thursday, January 23 Thawing, muddy County court in session

Friday, 24 Very pleasant, warm

Saturday, 25 Clear, thawing, muddy County court closed its special session A general parade of the Legion, and turn out of the brass band

Sunday, 26 Very pleasant Preaching at the bowery, by P P Pratt and O Spencer Meeting of the presidents of the Seventies at the state house in the evening

Monday, 27 Frosty night Henry E Gibson arrived from California

Tuesday, 28 Dull, cloudy Presidents Young and Kimball returned from Weber.

Wednesday, 29 Frosty night, clear day, warm

Thursday, 30 Clear sky, party at the bath house.

Friday, 31 Clear

Saturday, February 1 Frost during the night, fine day, mail starts east, major Hunt arrives from California, bringing a mail from Iron county

Sunday 2 Fine day—meeting in the Bowery, preaching by president Young and A Lyman The seventies met in the state house 6 p m; and the presidency at our room

Monday 2 Frosty night, clear day—municipal court in session at the state house 10 a m—the board of regents met at 2 p m, at same place.

Tuesday 4 General assembly in session during the day, and board of regents in the evening.

Wednesday 5 General assembly in session—president and assistants of the perpetual poor fund, met in the evening at 5, and afterwards the high priests quorum, in the state house

The nights have been frosty, and the days very pleasant, almost without intermission the past two weeks, and the snow is gone in most of the valley, and to a great extent on the south side of the mountain The senate chamber and representatives hall, have been occupied about every evening by the city

council, the different quorums, evening schools, singing schools, or lyceums

We have heard suggested the propriety of having a Ladies Lyceum instituted for the diffusion of knowledge in domestic economy, and we highly approve the suggestion If there is a lady in Deseret, who knows no better than to immerse, or pour water on genteel table knives, handled with wood of any kind, or horn, that lady ought to attend such a lyceum

MARRIED, at the hall of the Bath House, Thursday, Jan 30, 1851, by Pres't Brigham Young, Mr William T Van Noy, and Miss Catharine Tabitha Hendricks

The marriage ceremony was followed with a few appropriate remarks by Pres't Young, prayer by Elder P P. Pratt, a pleasant dance, with music, and supper to about one hundred souls, by Judge Hendricks & lady, parents of the bride The party consisted of the Presidency, and the Twelve, their families, and the families of the Twelve who are on foreign missions, and others

Although a sweet, and heavenly spirit was exhibited in all the performances of the evening, we do not wish the saints to understand that the Presidency has given an example for them to quit their reformation and their prayers, and resort again to the dancing hall, for we believe the Presidency knew nothing of the dance, until they were in the hall, and visited the house in anticipation of a wedding, a social chat, and dinner. Far be it from us to wish to wound the feelings of our host on that occasion, or any of the friends, but we greatly desire to see all Saints filled with the spirit of wisdom, so that they may act most pleasing in the sight of our heavenly Father, and never give occasion or opportunity for the spirits of evil to throw unnecessary temptations in the way of those least able to resist them A great reformation has been in progress among the Saints of late, may it continue till Saints and angels shall talk and feast together as in days of old

PARENT SCHOOL --We would call the attention of the people to the parent school advertisement in this paper, it is a matter of great consequence to all parties, that the school should be filled

LETTER FROM GEORGE A. SMITH. Center creek Iron county, Jan 17, 1851

To HIS EXCELLENCY, BRIGHAM YOUNG

We arrived at this point on the 13th instant, after rather a long journey; but this was mainly attributable to the fact that we had many cattle, that had been brought through by the merchants, and though they may have recruited some, yet they were not strong, and they also suffered from not being shod, for the road proved hard and slippery The snow, after leaving Petretneet, was from three to twelve inches deep, though in some places it had drifted to the depth of three feet The cold was not very severe, till we arrived at the Sevier river here the thermometer dropped to 16 degrees below zero. We also found very little feed for our animals; and it took us one day in crossing the river

After crossing, the Indians crippled a yoke of oxen—one mortally. We pursued the Indians and captured two of the thieves, one man, and a boy about twelve years old. An exchange was made satisfactorily, by taking the boy for the ox which was crippled the boy is living with Bro William Empey, and seems perfectly contented.

We found the ridges after crossing the Sevier, were hard and slippery, and our teams were obliged to water themselves by licking snow between those long drives of about 27 miles each. We crossed over four ridges of mountains; and these, with a little labor, could be made quite passable, equally so to any road of the same length in the States. We built a bridge over Salt creek, and would have bridged the Sevier, if we could have found timber—it was in good fording condition, though the southern bank was very slippery; the stream was not frozen over. After crossing the two ridges south of the Sevier, we found ourselves in an extensive valley, called the Puvuan valley; as large, if not larger than Utah.

There are several small creeks in this valley, about the size of Kanyon creek. Corn creek sinks and forms a large meadow. The grazing is extensive, the range very good, plenty of cedar at hand, and the appearance of timber in the canyons, and on the mountains. The soil has the appearance of being very good: it seemed to suit many farmers of our camp, who would have been perfectly satisfied to have remained at that point.

The pioneers last season could make no report, on the account of its being deeply covered with snow; but it truly is a prospect for a colony not to be slighted. If the Legislature should organize Silver county, and send out a colony, it would succeed better than Iron county. Though this is the place where the pioneers were blocked with snow, they found, seven miles below, plenty of feed for their animals, and found but little snow; not enough to obstruct the cattle grazing. Upon Corn creek, we found about two acres which had been farmed by the Indians—corn stalks which would have been creditable in Ohio, and cobs, showing that the crop had ripened, also some wheat heads, of this year's growth.

Beaver valley is a pleasant valley, and finely located; the soil has the appearance of being fine; at a glance there is about 6000 acres, and plenty of water, plenty of wood, and from appearance, (as we did not explore it,) there is plenty of timber. Some of our camp think this valley far preferable to Little Salt Lake. The Beaver range of mountains is heavily studded with large cedar timber, and is abundant for fuel. A small range of hills and ravines, after crossing the Beaver range, is decidedly the rockiest that could be called passable—a caution to old wagons and sore-footed cattle. We found ourselves here in good health; not a person on the sick list, (except some home sickness,) a few cases—some do not like the snow, it is so bloody red, timber so scarce, grazing scarce. The fact is, the timber is too large, the situation for location fine; and none but the naturally uneasy would feel homesick, and they are few.

We shall proceed immediately to locate the camp; owing to the situation of our cattle, we have explored the iron region the past few days; and Bro Caruthers pronounces it of a fine quality.

We had the pleasure of having the company of Captain Hunt, who arrived with his company on the 14th inst., and from him we learn that you are appointed Governor of Utah Territory—I presume, highly recommended in the States; because they believe you would govern the country any how—Not wishing to be behind, we have proceeded to organize Iron county.

Captain Hunt recommends this point as the most favorable for our location, and was highly pleased to meet us here.

Our potatoes seemed to have suffered much from cold, but several bushels yet remain good. Salt is needed in camp, and if any passing this way can and will bring some, they will find a ready market.

The weather, since our arrival, has been fine; but little snow in the valley, and that disappearing fast. From the report of Bishop Lewis, we shall have to make a road some four miles to get to timber, before we commence building, though this will be a short job for this camp. On our entire journey, there has been no difficulty with man or beast, (except the Indian fuss,)—all has been peace and good feeling, and yet remain so. One of the men who started with us, returned: he could not leave off swearing, and chose to go where he could exercise his liberty. His name is William Jones, a promising young man. Bro Joseph Horn acted as our pilot, and has given entire satisfaction, beyond the expectation of camp, knowing he had only passed over the ground, and that covered with snow to considerable depth.

Friday, there was a scene which transpired in camp scarce ever equalled. After a little consultation, after the given signal, the whole camp sat down to an elegant repast given to Bro. Hunt and his company, who so unexpectedly dropped down among us, greeting many of their old friends. You will feel assured that the happiest feelings existed among us. The dinner passed off with many expressions of happy feelings towards their friends, and you, and those who surround you, came up in many a burst of the hearts filled with love for their rulers, and the building up of the kingdom of God.

We have drawn up a few petitions for the benefit of this colony, which will be presented in due form.

If those who are coming in the spring would bring us a few potatoes, they would do us a great favor; by this, the colony would be blessed. We shall rejoice greatly to hear of your intending to pay us a visit at your earliest leisure, and any favor, in shape of letters, will be gladly received, and read with pleasure. We must close, on the account of the haste of our brethren to be on their way.

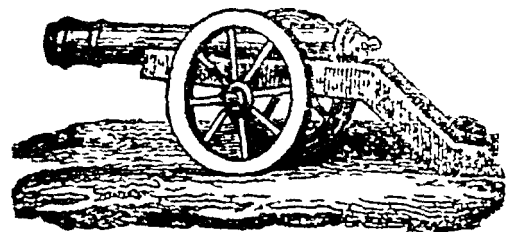
We are content and happy. Our regards to all our friends, and may the Lord roll on his work. I remain, respectfully yours, as ever, in the Covenant,

GEORGE A. SMITH.

TAKEN UP, a steer, three years old past, whitish, with dark brindle spots on the sides, and darker about the neck, horns point in and turn up, some ear marks, but not recollected, no brands. Also, a white calf, with some red spots on the sides, no marks or brands. The owner or owners, are requested to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

IRA S. HATCH

Sessions' settlement, Feb 4, '51-26. 1in*



CANNON'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOMS, at the north-east corner of old fort, will be open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till further notice.
Feb. 6, 1850-26 tf

NOTICE.

WE earnestly request, that all who hold claims against us, will present them for payment that all who owe us, settle forth with; as our firm is changed, and we shall leave for the States on the first of March.
Feb 6, 1851. 26 tf J. & E. REESE

STRAYED, from the stable of L. Robinson, in the 5th ward, a bay mare, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, branded J. E. on the left hip, crooked nose, with a rope round her neck when she went away, about eight years old. Any person returning said mare, or giving information of her to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.

LEWIS ROBINSON.

Feb. 5, 1851.-26 2in

PARENT-SCHOOL

THE UNDERSIGNED, by advice and direction of a vote of the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret, will commence the **SECOND TERM** of the **PARENT SCHOOL**, in the upper room of the State House, on Monday, the 17th inst. It has been deemed advisable to open the school for the admission of male and female scholars in all the necessary branches of education, usually taught in such institutions; and, as the price of tuition has been reduced to \$5 per quarter, only one half in advance, it is confidently hoped that a suitable effort will be made to improve the time and mind, that a goodly number of scholars may qualify themselves for teachers.

ORSON SPENCER, Chancellor,
W. W. PHELPS, Regent.

Feb 6, 1851.-26 3in

SHINGLES.—I will be much more obliged to any person who buys shingles of me, for the first quality, and they prove bad, to preserve the same bad shingles, and give me notice, so that they may receive good according to contract, than to let such bad shingles be wasted, and then report them bad to the discredit of the shingles; for I have contracted, and pay for the manufacture of shingles of the first quality, and if they prove bad, it is at the expense of the manufacturer,—and I wish the unnecessary manufacture of bad shingles exposed and stopped.

A. L. LAMOREAUX

N. Cottonwood Canyon, Feb 4, 1851-26 tf

ATTENTION COMPANY

HAVING orders to raise a juvenile rifle company, this is to notify all the young men of Salt Lake City, between the age of 14 and 18 years, who desire to become acquainted with the "arts of war," to meet me at the Bowery, on Saturday, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock a m. S. M. BLAIR, Capt
Feb. 6, 1851.-26 1in

The most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. The bees carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Islands, ceased to lay up honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the negroes Human nature.

Men are frequently like tea;—the real strength and goodness is not properly drawn out of them till they have been a short time in hot water.

TAKEN UP, about two weeks ago, a red cow, with white speckles on the back, and some white on the belly and breast, no brands visible. The cow came to my shed and calved there. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her and the calf away.

SAMUEL THOMAS,
Welch Settlement, south of Jordan bridge
Jan 25, 1851.-26 2m*51.

TAKEN UP, at the American Fork, in Utah Valley, one muddling sized red cow, no brands perceptible, twelve years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

GEO THOMPSON
Jan., 8, 1851.-24 3m

REMEMBER THE POOR

ALL persons who have promised cattle or horses to the committee of the Perpetual Emigrating Company are requested to bring them to Daniel Spencer or Willard Snow. Those who have promised wheat will please bring in their wheat as early as they can make it convenient, to the tithing store. And all persons who remember their covenants in the Temple in Nauvoo, are requested to donate of their substance forthwith, that the blessings of a poor but grateful people may be showered down upon their heads—always bearing this scripture in mind "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and "He who giveth unto the poor lendeth unto the Lord."

By order of the Company,
THOMAS BULLOCK, Recorder
Jan 2, 1851.-23 1f

CASH

Paid for good beef cattle, by
J L. WORKMAN, 12th ward.

JOB PRINTING
AT THE NEWS OFFICE

TAKEN UP, by the subscriber, at Roundy's settlement, 14 miles north of this city, two strays, one six year old steer, pale red, with white face, the other a three year old heifer, deep red, with dark brindle stripes on her forehead, and a calf about four months old, they have no brands, and have been running with my stock about six months—The owners are requested to take them away.

JOSEPH FRANCE
Dec 10, 1850 -22 1f

REMOVAL.

C. SMITH, Watchmaker, has removed from his residence in the 9th ward, to the 17th ward, a little west of the north west corner of the Temple block, where he is prepared to attend to the repairing of watches, clocks, jewelry, &c Jewelry made to order.

Nov 26, 1850 -21 1f

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

THE subscriber would take this method to thank his old patrons for the favors heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their patronage. Having the latest report of fashions, he is prepared to make coats, cloaks, pants, and vests, in the latest and most approved styles.

He has removed his shop from the old fort to the 16th ward, two blocks west of State House, near Benjamin Johnson's saddlery, where he can at all times be found.

N. B.—Cutting done on short notice
WM P McINTIRE
Nov 30, 1850.-21 1f

REESE'S NEW STORE.

MESSRS J & E REESE would inform the citizens of the Valley, and its vicinity, that his trains of goods have all arrived; and his FULL STOCK will be opened for sale on MONDAY, OCT. 7TH.

We would particularly invite the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our large and select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Counterpanes, Table-cloths, Room-paper, Clocks, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, and Fancy Goods of every description, which we will sell at fair prices, to suit the times.

We would be pleased to see our friends, and to let them see our goods, and if they feel disposed to purchase, we shall be pleased to sell.

Oct 5, 1850 17 n 1f

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD, would inform those having WHEAT, BARLEY, and other grains to sell, that they are now prepared to purchase those articles, and will at all times pay the highest market price for them. They have still on hand a good assortment of general Merchandise, which they will endeavor to sell at such prices as will merit a continuance of the patronage of this community.

Also, wanted a quantity of BEETS and POTATOES, for which the highest price will be paid.

We have also a large lot of superior Work Cattle, which we will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or any of the above articles.

Common and fine table Salt always on hand at manufacturers prices.

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD
Dec 11, 1850 -22 1f

RYE!!

WE will pay the highest price for rye, delivered as above.

BEACH & BLAIR
Dec 26, 1850 -23 1f

FOR THE STATES

DESIGNING to leave for the States, as soon as circumstances will permit, we take this method of requesting those of our friends that are indebted to us, to make payment of the same as early as possible. Our Spring liabilities will be large, and we must have funds to carry on our business, and hope this call will be all that is necessary to incline our friends to favor us, as we have favored them.

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD
Jan 20, 1851 -25 1f

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

WE are now prepared to store wheat; and will pay \$2.50 for all good samples.

We request that all our debtors who are to pay their accounts in wheat, will bring in their wheat forthwith, as we are obliged to close the concern immediately, by reason of the death of our partner in New York.

J & E REESE.
Jan 8, 1851 -24 1f

FOR SALE,

FOR cash or wheat, two good English lever watches.

McVICAR & BARLOW
Jan 8, 1851 -24 1f

REMOVAL

S. HOTCHKISS, M. D., Dental Surgeon, has removed from his late residence, to the west side of the 14th ward, opposite Sheriff Ferguson's, a short distance west of bro P P Pratt's. All persons who confide in his abilities, may depend upon having all operations performed in the best possible manner.

Reference,—Drs Andrews, Williams, Clinton, Richardson and Sprague, Bro Joseph Young, and S. M Blair, Esq
Jan 8, 1851 -24 1f

TAKEN UP, one black ox, line back and white belly, four years old. Also, one red cow, white face and belly, line back, branded W on the left hip. The owner or owners will prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

GEO ALLEN, n e cor. 4th ward
Jan 8, 1851 -24 1f

STRAYED

A SMALL dark red heifer, with short tail, short slim horns, T T filed on the left horn, white star in the forehead, and white under the belly. Any person giving information, or will bring the same to me shall be rewarded for their trouble.

THEODORE TURLEY
Dec 18, 1850 -23 1f

TAKEN UP, at my residence, seven miles south of Jordan Bridge, west side, a black cow, white belly, and star on the forehead, about four years old, branded with a figure 2 on the right hip. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN BENNIOM
Jan. 20, 1851 -25 2m

MR. A. SMITH, late of St. Louis, invites the Ladies of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity to the inspection of a superior assortment of Velvet, Silk, Satin, and Straw Bonnets, and a variety of Millinery and Fancy Goods, two lots south of Elder J. Taylors house, in the 14th ward.

Nov. 1.—19tf

TAKEN UP at little Cottonwood, a stray Cow, liver colored, with horns pointing inward, and two notches in her ears.

The owner can have her by applying to the subscriber, at little Cottonwood, two miles above Jordan river.

R. COLLINS.

Nov. 29, 1859.-21tf

HERDING.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to drive all kinds of stock to his herd ground, at Black Rock. 20 miles west of this city, on Monday of each week, start from widow Whites' in the 13th ward, at 9 o'clock, a. m. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

CHARLES WHITE.

Nov. 1, 1850 -20tf

SHINGLES, of the best pine, rived and shaved, on exchange for cash, beeves, wheat, or potatoes, at the mouth of North Cottonwood Canyon Enquire of

A. L. LAMOREAUX.

Jan. 10, 1851 -24tf

HOPS! HOPS!!

WE will pay one dollar per pound for good hops, delivered at T. S. Williams, Livingston & Kinkead, or J. & E. Reese

BEACH & BLAIR

Dec. 10, 1850.-22tf

BARLEY!!

WE will pay two dollars per bushel for barley delivered at Livingston & Kinkead, T. S. Williams, or J. & E. Reese.

BEACH & BLAIR.

Dec 10, 1850.-22tf

BEETS' BEETS"

WE will pay one dollar per bushel for beets, delivered at our Brewery in the 19th ward, on and after the 1st of Feb. next.

BEACH & BLAIR

Dec 10, 1850.-22tf

CRACKERS! CRACKERS!!

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the city, and the emigrants for southern country in particular, that he will be ready to bake flour into Crackers of every kind after the 1st day of January, 1850; at Mr Jonathan Pugmire's sen, 7th ward.

GEORGE GIBBINS.

Dec. 26, 1850 -23.3m

NEW STORE.

A GENERAL assortment of new goods, just opened, and for sale, (inferior to none ever offered in this market,) which are as follows:

DRY GOODS.

Flannel, of various colors, carpeting, gingham, shawls, alapachas, de lains, prints, etc.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

Raisins, figs, dye stuffs, clocks, shovels, hoes, pitchforks, house trimmings, Boston leather, boots and shoes, looking-glasses, Boston nails, German glass, teas, cutlery, etc., etc.

ALSO.

A general assortment of stationary, including the largest and best variety of school books, ever brought into this valley; blank books, such as blotters, journals, ledgers, memorandums; paper, ink, pencils, etc.

If our friends will please call at Mr. Bayliss' house, in the 13th ward, 1st south street, we will take pleasure in exhibiting them good articles, which, if they wish to buy, we will sell as cheap as we can afford.

W. WOODRUFF.

Nov. 11, 1850.-20tf

McVICAR & BARLOW,

Watch Makers and Jewellers

ALL kinds of jewelry, silver tea and table spoons, and all other articles in their line of business manufactured to order.

A superior article of Gold Pens for sale.

Also, all kinds of clocks, watches, etc., repaired and warranted.

The highest cash price paid for gold dust and old silver.

Wheat taken in exchange for work. Shop in 14th ward, at Jesse Turpin's residence.

Nov. 13, 1850.-20tf

CLOCKS! Clocks! The very best patent spring clocks: a useful article, and beautiful ornament, for sale by

Oct.29 —19:tf J & E. REESE.

WHEAT WANTED. The subscribers are now ready to take in wheat in exchange for goods; also, all other kinds of produce; as they design to keep vegetables of every description always on hand. J. & E. REESE.

Oct.29.—19:tf

NOTICE —Potatoes, in large or small quantities for sale at current prices. Enquire at the tithing office.

Oct. 30, 1850.---19tf

FLOUR & SALT, always on hand, and for sale by J. & E. REESE

Oct.29.—19.tf

NOVELS! Novels! All the latest, for sale by

J. & E. REESE.

Oct. 29.—19:tf

SALT.—I will keep salt constantly on hand at the following places: Black Rock, widow Whites', J. & E. Reese, Livingston & Kinkead, and at Mrs. Milers', in the old fort.

CHARLES WHITE.

Nov. 1, 1850.-20tf

LAT. 40° 45' 41" LON. 111° 26' 24"
DESERET NEWS,
PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

TERMS.

3 Months, \$1.25; in advance.
Single copy, 15 cents
One doz, 12 1-2 cents each

ADVERTISEMENT.

Per square, 12 lines, or less, \$1. 50.
Succeeding insertions, 50 cents each.
Invariably paid in advance

NEWS.

DELIVERED at the Post Office, which will be open, each Sabbath from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

AGENTS

JOHN STOKER, North Canyon
A. L. LAMOREAUX, North Cottonwood
ISAAC CLARK, Weber County.
JOSEPH H. JOHNSON, Mill Creek.
WILLIAM CROSBY, Cottonwood.
ISAAC HIGBEE, Utah
NELSON HIGGINS, San Peta.
EZRA T. BENSON, Tooele.
HENRY LUNT, Iron County.
BISHOP HOLLADAY, and all the agents, Bishops in the City.

Unless subscribers advise us to the contrary, we shall send their papers to our agents nearest their residence.

DESERET NEWS.

BY W. RICHARDS.

G. S. L. CITY, DESERET, FEB. 22, 1851.

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For the News WHERE ARE THE KEYS OF THE KINGDOM OF GOD?

BY P P PRATT

Holy, happy, pure, and free,
Bless'd indeed and dear to me
Are thy loved ones, Deseret—
Friends I never shall forget,
While—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Where—O where!—is holy ground?
Where—O where!—does truth abound?
Where—On earth, is freedom found,
Deseret, beyond thy bound—
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Is it found on yonder shore,
Mid the heaps of shining ore?
No—the sons of truth divine
Worship not at mammon's shrine,
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Is it found on yonder isles,
Where eternal verdure smiles,
Mid the fields of evergreen,
'Neath the beauteous sky serene,
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Shall I turn to China's coast,
Scan the ancient Bramin's host?
India's spicy isles explore?
Search the Moslem records o'er,
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Round the sphere, to Europe turn
Of the Christian fathers learn?
Range the realms of Popery,
Searching still for "PETER'S KEY,"
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Search the earth, explore the sea!
Who can solve the mystery?
Who, with keys of truth divine,
Bids the light in fulness shine,
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam

Vain the search, through every realm
Deseret is at the helm.
There the kings majestic stand,
Holding keys for every land,
Where—far-off!—my pilgrim feet shall roam.

From the Guardian.
PARODY, IN REPLY TO PRESIDENT
JOSEPH YOUNG'S CALL, "THE
SEVENTIES"

BY JOHN M STEWART

Yes! We Seventies hear the whisp'ring
Of the Spirit from on high;
Gently hov'ring on our vision,
Showing us the hour is nigh.

When the gospel trump of gladness,
We will publish far and near,
And the meek who sit in sadness,
Then we'll hail the jubil' year

To the islands and the nations,
Lo! our onward steps we'll bend,
Pouring forth our proclamations,
Sweeping earth from end to end

Trifling things shall not prevent us,
Pride nor lust bedim our light
We'll go by faith in Him who sent us,
He will always guide us right.

Golden dreams and trifling trashes,
All the glittering toys of earth,
We'll tread beneath our feet as ashes,
Grasping things of greater worth

We, the heralds of salvation,
Who are faithful will return,
Bringing the wheat from every nation,
While the tares are left to burn

YANKEE WEDDING.

A few days ago, there arrived at a hotel in Boston, a couple from Rhode Island, who came to get joined quietly in the bonds of matrimony. As soon as they were domiciliated, the would-be-bridegroom—who was a rough, but apparently honest specimen of the country Yankee—sent for the proprietor of the hotel, who quickly answered his summons.

'Say, lan'lord,' proposed the stranger, pointing to his modest Dulcinea in the corner of the parlor, 'this is my young 'ooman—Naow we've cum all the way from Rhode Island, and want to be spliced. Sen' for the minister, will yer? Want it dun up rite strait off'

The landlord smiled and went out, and half an hour afterward, a licensed minister made his appearance. The obliging host, with one or two waggish friends, were called in as witnesses to the scene.

'Naow, Mr Stiggins,' said the Yankee, 'deu it up braown, and yur money's ready;' and forthwith the reverend gentleman commenced by directing the parties to join their hands. The Yankee stood up by his blushing lady-love, like a sick kitten hugging a hot brick—seized her hand, and was as much pleased as a racoon might be supposed to be with two tails.

'You promise, Mr A.,' said the parson, 'to take this woman'

'Yaes,' said the Yankee at once
'To be your lawful and wedded wife'
'Yaes—yaes'

'That you will love and honor her in all things—'
'Yaes'

'That you will cling to her, and her only, so long as you both shall live.'

'Yaes, 'ndeed—nothin' else!' continued the Yankee, in the most delighted and earnest manner. But here the reverend clergy-

man halted, much to the surprise of all present, and more especially to the annoyance and discomfiture of the intended bridegroom.

'Yaes—yaes—I said,' added the Yankee.

'One moment, my friend,' responded the minister, slowly—for it suddenly occurred to him that the law of Massachusetts did not permit of this performance, without the observance of a 'publshment,' etc., for a certain length of time.

'Wot'n thunder's the matter, mister?—Daon't stop—go on—put 'ER threu Nothin's split, eh? Am't sick, mister, be yer?'

'Just at this moment, my friend, I have thought that you can't be married in Massachusetts.'

'Can't! Wot'n natur's the reason? I like HER, she likes me, wot's tu hender?'

'You haven't been published, sir, I think'

'Am't a goin' to be, nuther! 'Ats wot we come 'ERE for. On the sly Go on—go on—old feller!'

'I really, sir—said the parson

'Rally! Wal, go ahead! 'Tam't fair—you see 'tain't, I swaow You've married me, and han't teched her! Go on—daon't stop here! 'at ain't jest the thing naow, by gra-shus, 'tain't'

'I will consult—'

'No, yer wunt—no, yer wunt—consult nothin' ner nobody, till this 'ere business is concluded, naow mind I tell ye!' said Jonathan, resolutely—and in an instant he had turned the key in, and out of the lock, amid the titterings of the 'witnesses,' who were nearly choked with merriment!

'Naow say, mister, as we ware'—continued the Yankee, seizing his trembling intended by the hand again—'go on, rite strait from where you left off, you can't come nun o' this half way business with this child; so put 'er threu, and no dodging It 'ill all be right—go it!'

The parson reflected a moment, and concluded to risk it, continued—

'You promise, madam, to take this man to be your lawful husband?'

'Yaes,' said the Yankee, as the lady bowed

'That you will love, honor, and obey—'
'Them's em!' said the Yankee as the lady bowed again

'And that you will cling to him so long as you both shall live?'

'THAT's the talk!' said John, and the lady said 'yes,' again

'Then, in the presence of these witnesses, I pronounce you man and wife—'

'Hoorah!' shouted Jonathan, leaping nearly to the ceiling with joy

'And what God has put together let not man put asunder!'

'Hoorah!' continued John 'Wot's the price? Haow much?—spit it aout—don't be afeared—yeu did it jes' like a book, old feller!—ere's a V—never mind the change—sen' fur a hack, lan'lord—give us yer bill—I've got her!—Hail Columbia, happy land!' roared the poor fellow, entirely unable to control his joy, and ten minutes afterward he was on his way again to the Providence depot, with his wife, the happiest man out of jail.

We heard the details of the above scene from an eye witness of the ceremony, and we

could not avoid putting it down as 'one of the weddings.'—[American Union.

MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS

Correspondence of the Daily Mail, Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1859

The house where these knockings are heard is on Troop street, a short distance from the centre of the city; the occupants are very respectable though poor, the family comprises a widow and three daughters, the youngest a girl of thirteen years of age, to whom the spirit (?) makes itself more manifest than to either of the other daughters. The mother as yet, never having been favored with any manifestations, excepting with other people at the presence of the girls.

The sounds are generally of one description, with the striking of one knuckle after another in rapid succession on a board, table, or ledge of a rock, and with the other Pyramite the burrowing sound, as if the cutting of a row, and other noises. The sounds are sometimes very loud, and at times soft, sometimes in one room, and at other times in many places, and generally in places where the hermit sits or stands, if he can enter his thicket, but sometimes he is heard where they go, and it is heard in many houses they enter, and it is very common to hear it, or see it, at other

The first of these was over a writ of
 habeas corpus, which was granted with great fre-
 quency, and the prisoners were released, often
 at a small pecuniary gratification to the jury,
 who were not scrupulous in supposing ob-
 tained by such means the symbolical paper
 and in some cases the money itself, &c.
 The evidence in the case was to the effect
 that generally it amounted to no compen-
 sation to a large class of the cells at all,
 and that the "bribe" was given only
 to be taken up again within a set or two
 of days.

Y. I add in the spirit directly—“Spur,” which denotes that the feet are always in a very respectful manner, however. The mind of the person is very simple, when that is answered, on the spot feels answering, no sound is heard: with a “Spur” is the answer, therefore, when the mind of a person is called, or very similar question, a rap counts once, and again to the rest used number.

When the spirit wishes to communicate, it calls for the alphabet by five raps; commences then reciting the alphabet, and at the pronunciation of the first letter forming the sentence, it raps, thus it is put down; commences the alphabet again, and so on till the whole sentence is spelt out. Generally it answers questions with astonishing accuracy, though frequently making great mistakes. — The spirit in attendance will call the spirit of any departed friend, with whom you can communicate.

For instance, a gentleman, a perfect stranger in the city, called for the spirit of his wife, who related to him the family history, stating the number of deaths, the year, month, and day of each death, to another, from Ohio, the same particular, to another, who lost a brother in Mexico, it told his name, age, where he died, how he died, and how long he had been dead, and all the circumstances, attending his departure for Mexico—wonderful! but only to the person asking the questions.

On one occasion it told a gentleman from
Brook, that once he left home, one of his

children had died, and that his wife was then very sick. The next day he received a telegraphic despatch, giving the information, and desiring his immediate return, and so on in numberless instances.

On the other hand, a gentleman called for the spirit of his mother, and it stated all the circumstances of her death, age, &c, but unfortunately for the spirit, the mother is alive and well. To another it told that it would tell the town in England where he was born, which it failed to do; to another, it proposed to tell the number of years since the death of his father, this also it failed to do.

It can numismatic, it generally raps on the floor or table, and frequently on the limbs or feet of the person conversing. It will also answer questions proposed to it in any language, and frequently questions proposed mentally. Other demonstrations it makes, it will call for a pencil and paper to be put on the floor under the table, on which it will write its communications, writing more in five minutes than a person can in half an hour; it will move a heavy solar lamp from one table to another and back again, turn a table over and turn it back; and again, to send it to slide on wheels from one part of the room to another, it will hold it fast to the floor, so that no person can lift or move it, it will stop a door, close a door and hold it fast, cause the door to take a, if it were coming down.

On one occasion, it called the family in the night, saying that a person was in the yard. It was called hanging out the window, saying a man stealing of this from the line; on another occasion, while in communication with a company of visitors, it stated that a house in the neighborhood was on fire, and going to it they found the family away, the fire in the stove full out, and the floor on fire.

A gentleman from Albany, while making sport of the manifestation, received a severe blow on the side of his head, which nearly felled him. In other instances similar have occurred. Persons have had their feet confined to the floor, or fast suspended, and unable to put it down, or hand put in, or foot on, and not able to draw it, and standing unable to sit down, and when sitting unable to rise. Wherever these girls are, there the same things take place.

✓ The following account of the discovery of Chloa Fern in this country, is from the pen of Samuel Guthrie, Esq., of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. He is known to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser,—to whom he wrote the letter from which we take this extract,—as an able Chemist:

"In making experiments, some eight or ten years ago, with chlorine and alcohol, I obtained a new product, having the properties of the chloro-ether of the Dutch chemists, with which I supposed it to be identical. As I first obtained it, it was in solution in alcohol. In consequence of its pleasant flavor, and the delightful sensation it produced when taken into the stomach, it was greatly sought for in my neighborhood as an exhilarating drink. After seeing its effects in producing a higher degree of jollification and mirth than I had ever seen from intoxicating drinks, and finding that I was introducing a dangerous auxiliary to the cause of intemperance, I refused peremptorily ever to sell another drop to be used as an exciting beverage.

From seeing its surprising powers in restoring a daughter, nearly dead from the effects

of burning charcoal in a close room, and other known qualities, I thought it might prove of much value in Asiatic cholera, and while that disease was traversing this continent, I sent it into Canada, New York, New Haven, &c., in the hope that it might be tested in that frightful disease.

When first obtained, it was in solution in alcohol, and my first object was to separate it from all foreign matter, and to present it in a state of absolute purity. This I effected on the 6th of January, 1832, by concentrating it to a specific gravity of 9.426. An account of the discovery and improvements in constructing it, up to that time, was published in the American Journal of Science and Art, by Professor Silliman.

It was important to find a more simple mode of concentration than any I had used, and finding it was very sparingly soluble in water, I concluded that low proof spirits might be used instead of alcohol in generating it, and that the product might be washed freely with water, and thus freed from alcohol. The trial was made, and resulted in complete success.

To give an idea how easily and rapidly chloroform may be made, and of great purity and strength, I will detail one operation made in 1822, from which course I have never since had occasion to deviate.

Into a 500 gallon copper still, I poured 110 gallons of common whiskey, and then plunged in 250 lbs. of chloride of lime. The still became instantly hot, and before I had luted on the head I had a full stream of chloroform from the still worm. It continued to run freely for some time without fuel. When the product ceased to come over sweet, I removed the receiver and ran off the remainder of the spirit for future use. The product was re-distilled from a profusion of water, and was well washed in some five or six water when it had reached a specific gravity of 1.47. From 2660 lbs. of ordinary chloride of lime I obtained nearly 100 lbs. of chloroform."

SLAVERY IN THE UNITED STATES

The people of the United States are at this time so circumstanced, as to be incapable of fully appreciating either the consequences of the institution to themselves, or the feeling which its existence in their country excites in the minds of foreigners. They, more than any people, are exposed to danger from its existence. With a perfectly free press—the institutions and manners which grow out of, and actually demand on the part of every citizen the most outspoken expression of opinion upon all questions of government or policy—exercising among themselves the most unbounded liberty of speech—risking their own political constitutions upon the principles of general freedom, and appealing in every discussion upon political powers to INALIENABLE rights—rights which they assert no man can take away, which no man can even voluntarily alienate—in such a collision of things, the existence in the midst of the nation, and in the very bosom of the families, of an immense class of human beings, subjects to hourly wrong, is frightfully dangerous. The true illustration of such a fearful peril, would be the mid freak of brilliantly illuminating a powder magazine, as if it were impossible to exhaust the sense of folly in this matter, they who are zealously endeavoring to extinguish, only increase the evil. One act of unwise men have

built and illuminated the magazine, another set, still more imprudent, seek to avert the danger by smashing the lamps, and with a rash and headlong haste, pulling the whole fabric to pieces, a terrible explosion would seem in such circumstances inevitable.

Both the occurrences to which we have above alluded, resulted from the well-meant but injudicious proceedings of the Abolitionist party. The law which has been enacted to meet the exigency, is not only an opprobrium upon the character of the United States, as a civilized people, but will prove a source of constant annoyance and trouble to the free citizens who are white, and of danger, and oppression to the free black population. The great principles of justice upon which the Constitution of the States and those of the several States rest, are set at naught by this rigorous measure. But they who for the purpose of gaining an odious property thus invade sacred rights, and trample upon every dictate of common humanity and justice, will not be slow to set aside the same even in cases affecting white freemen, and the summary jurisdiction which lugh-handed authority has established with respect to one sort of property, and in protection of one class of rights, will be invoked quickly to protect others, and they who, without compunction, deprive a human being of his freedom for life, who compel him to forego all that makes life worth having, without allowing him to protect himself—fobidding him even to complain,—they who thus outrage humanity in one case, and justify themselves by saying that the man is black, will not be very scrupulous in employing the same means even where whites are concerned.

[London Times.]

To the Editor of the News

LITTLE SALT LAKE, DESSET, }
C. CREEK, IRON COUNTY, Jan 23, 1851 }

DEAR SIR—Since my last communication we have made some explorations in the valley and vicinity, where we have made our location, and found in the Canyon plenty of timber; the most of which is a very large size. The Canyon is opened, and the timber easily obtained, also, an abundance of lime rock of a fine quality, with other rock fit for building purposes.

The land, contiguous to our settlement, proves, as far as the opinions of our best farmers go, to be of the first quality, with all the advantages of variety. The feed for our cattle is abundant, and proves to be of a very nutritious quality. Our cattle are gaining very fast, and truly our prospects are flattering, regarding the staple products of the earth. Our crop is in good health and spirits. We are progressing rapidly in beginning our settlement, and preparing for the opening spring. The weather is fine, not a cloudy day since our arrival. thermometer ranging 22° at sunrise, at noon 52°, at sunset 42°. Every day seems to develop the many comforts and conveniences in this valley, and we have only to appreciate them, and turn them to a good account in building up this kingdom. Many seem to like the valley better than when they came, as they see the size of the timber in the Canyons, the excellency of the farming land, they think a man can live, and in a few years enjoy the comforts of life. I think so by being prudent, but a great portion of the valley is covered with sage of large size, rabbit and desert weed, some alkali, &c, some good land notwithstanding,—

and I hope our labors will be crowned with a plentiful harvest.

Saturday, we raised a liberty pole, some sixty feet in length, and dedicated it with our land, cattle, and ourselves, to the God of Israel, the God of liberty, who controls the destinies of all men. Our council house is now going up, and soon our settlement will assume an appearance of comfort.

Some brethren have just come in, who have been exploring the Canyon, and have discovered a species of hemlock, which possesses properties for tanning. They report that they saw to-day as much as would make twenty cords of bark. I think there is sufficient to warrant the establishment of the tanning business.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE A. SMITH

To the above we add an extract to Pres't Young, of the same date —

"We have opened and completed a first rate road up Centre creek canyon, built six bridges in a distance of four miles, which led us into the heart of the timber.

We have laid the foundation of a council house forty-five by twenty-two feet, with two recesses, twelve feet deep, and sixteen feet long each; to be built of hewn logs or timbers, the most of which are already on the ground, and if the Lord will, within two or three days the building will be up.

We have located and laid out a fort about half a mile distant from the mouth of Centre creek canyon, on the east side of the stream. The plat is fifty-six rods square, which is divided into ninety-two lots, two rods wide, and four deep, then a street four rods wide, which separates the lots from the public corral, which is in the centre, and contains ten acres of ground, and in the south-east corner of the said corral, four rods square of ground is reserved for the liberty pole. The same amount of ground is reserved in the south-east corner of the fort, for the council house, so also on the n.w. corner, four rods square are reserved for a bastion, to command the remaining two lines of the fort. On the south and north lines are four public gates.

The distance from the liberty pole to the lake, or mouth of Centre creek, is five miles.

For the News

DEAR SIR—I cannot help but observe the progress of the Saints in matters appertaining to the work of the Lord these few weeks past. I have had the pleasure of attending meeting in the ward that I live in, and can assure you that there is a decided improvement. The spirit of God is in our midst, the gifts are made manifest, and each person takes an interest in the several meetings. They all feel determined to put their shoulders to the wheel, to roll it forward, and to act in accordance with every wish of the Presidency, to fulfil their covenants, and do all they can by precept and example, that will insure good order and feeling in this community.

I am happy to say, that since these meetings have been got up, we have heard of but one man opening his house for a dance in our ward, and he found it rather a poor speculation, although his price was for the low sum of one dollar per couple.

We have no lawsuits; neither has the bishop any need to call his council together to try cases where brethren have hard feelings, but all are determined to work righteousness.

I will just say, that our meetings are organized by the Presidents of the Seventies living in the ward.

ized by the Presidents of the Seventies living in the ward.

We have four houses open—one in each corner of the ward the Seventies living near the houses take charge of the same; the Presidents going from one meeting to another, and seeing that all is moving on according to the spirit of God.

On Sunday evenings we have the four houses crowded to excess, on Tuesday evenings we hold two meetings, one in the south-east of the ward, and one in the north-west.

On Wednesday evenings, we hold two meetings, one in the south-west of the ward, and the other in the north-east. The houses are crowded, and each person anxious to testify of the truth, and communion of the spirit, and I feel assured, if the same course is adopted in all the wards, that we will feel such an outpouring of the spirit of God, as will overcome all desires that are not profitable to the upbuilding of Christ's kingdom, and will convince those who are honest in heart, in our midst, that we can govern and control every action of our lives, in wisdom, and make all things bend to the will and word of our heavenly Father. It will convince the ungodly that the roots of evil can find no genial soil in this valley; and they will seek some other clime, where they can breathe with more ease, but with less purity.

I am convinced that, if we continue in well doing, we will feel the benefit in wisdom, knowledge, in blessings in our basket and our store, in health and strength, and the peace of God will dwell in all our habitations. When we have the peace and spirit of God in our houses, we will have the best furniture that can ornament our firesides, and whether we have a log cabin, adobe house, or no house at all, we will feel glad at all times to see the Presidency at our abodes.

Respectfully yours, HOMER

DOCTOR BRANSHILL—Our readers will at once recognize the Mormon gentleman, who is at present in this city, attending Congress in behalf of Deseret, [White Dove,] the territory near the Great Salt Lake, to which those poor fellows, the Mormons, have fled from persecution. Dr B. is advanced in years, though active and sprightly as a boy, and one of the most learned and accomplished gentlemen to be found in any city of America. He dresses genteelly, uses the language, manners, and the politeness of the first class of our citizens—nor is he less respectable in appearance. His height—over six feet—oval face, fair, and well featured, with a brilliant eye, and a great flow of spirits. It is very rare that you meet with these Old School gentlemen in these times.

[Washington paper]

Every married man should let his wife have the management of the Home Department, and give her, as Secretary, the control of the different bureaux. Don't let her have any thing to do with the War Department.

LANGUAGES—There are three thousand six hundred and sixty-four known languages now used in the world. Of these, nine hundred and thirty-seven are Asiatic, five hundred and eighty-seven European, two hundred and seventy-six African, and one thousand six hundred and twenty-four American languages and dialects.

DESERET NEWS.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1851.

 No ADMITTANCE, printed on a door, signifies, literally, "NO PERMISSION TO ENTER," and we understand, that, NO ADMITTANCE, printed on OUR PRINTER'S DOOR, literally signifies the same, as when printed on any other door, and our friends will do themselves a great favor, if they will carry out the popular definition of, NO ADMITTANCE, in their acts, whereby our printer's file will not be disturbed, and valuable communications will not be mislaid, and lost to the readers of the News.

THE PARENT SCHOOL opened on Monday, Feb 17th, in the lower room of the State House, under the direction of Chancellor Spencer, and Regent W. W. Phelps, and we are happy to say, under very favorable auspices. The school numbers about forty scholars, who cannot fail to improve under such teachers. As there is room for fifty or sixty more scholars, we would recommend ladies and gentlemen to make early application, so that they may insure themselves a seat amongst those who wish to be ornaments in our State as philosophers, statesmen, and, last not least, ministers of the gospel, &c

The advantage of the black-board, together with every improvement which the enlightened minds of our chancellor and board of regents, together with the council of the church, could suggest, makes it a desirable object for all persons who wish to improve themselves to avail.

Education, when taught by correct principles, and under the supervision of those governed by the spirit of God, will lay a foundation to make men and women great, noble, and amiable, and will expand their minds so that they can be fit for any station which they may be called to occupy, and nothing will daunt them from pursuing the purposes of God and truth, but will enable them to surmount difficulties which would be hard to do without this blessing—why? Because knowledge is power, and education, taught by those who know how to teach it correctly, is knowledge and truth.

We would recommend all who wish to become teachers in the several wards, to be in attendance at this school, so that they may see and hear the right way, and go and do likewise.

THE UNIVERSITY LAND is now being fenced, and as our brethren are well aware that it is all done by donations, we would call on all who take an interest in the spread of schools, &c, to put to and help in this matter, bring in your wheat, corn, potatoes, beef, pork, &c, to help build this fence, that we

may have such a place erected as will be an ornament to our State, and will show to those who come from all parts of the world to worship God, that we WILL be great, and our children after us, for we will have all truth which can be given from books, or any other source in the world.

We received blessings when the Temple was finished, which we could not have received, if we had not completed what the Lord required of us. Well, brethren, it is requisite that the University be completed, so that we may have blessings through that medium we cannot receive, except we do what is required of us. The first thing to be done, is, to build the fence. It is now the privilege of all who wish to have an interest in the University, to bring in their means, so that this work may be completed as soon as possible. Elder Ezra T. Benson has the management of this affair, and those who wish to donate, will please give him a call.

 We recommend the Seventies in the several wards to read "Homer's" letter this week, and, if possible, improve on it, or go and do likewise.

The Seventies received a mission from their presidents to preach, teach, and exhort, in their several wards, that the spirit of God may have free access, and that it may flow like the pure streams from the fountain, uncontaminated by any thing which is not of truth.

This is as great a mission as ever the Seventies received since the church began; and let them rouse themselves, and put on the garments of righteousness, magnify their calling, show by their conversation, walk, and actions, that they are clothed with the Priesthood, and that they will fulfil this mission; by so doing they will bring honor on themselves, and the peace and blessing of God will dwell with them, and upon all those who hear their words, and upon all their habitations.

We have heard of the good feelings which exist in the ward mentioned by "Homer," and we say God speed them, and all who follow their example.

MURDER, HANGING, &c.—November 23, 1842, Professor John W. Webster murdered Dr. George Parkman, at Boston, Massachusetts, in a room of, or connected with, the medical college, as has since appeared on trial, and by Webster's confession. The parties were both of high standing, and the murder and trial have created great excitement through the eastern country. In the Boston Journal of Sept 11, 1850, we find an account of the execution of Professor Webster, on or about the 6th of the same month. AN EASY DEATH IS REPORTED BY A BROKEN NECK, after the Rev. "Dr. Putnam, standing in the

door of the cell, had addressed the throne of grace, in a brief and impressive manner, invoking God's Holy Spirit to accept the repentance of the fellow being who was about to be sent into His presence, and beseeching that it might be sincere. He also prayed that the hope of forgiveness which the prisoner had been permitted to entertain, might be realized, and concluded his prayer by committing the prisoner to Almighty God, and beseeching that he might be numbered with the redeemed of the Lord."

While reading the above, we recollect it is written in the Saint's Bible, that the Savior taught his followers to pray to his "FATHER in the NAME of JESUS," and not to God's HOLY SPIRIT; also that "no murderer hath eternal life abiding in him." Query. how can a man be "numbered with the redeemed of the Lord," who has not "eternal life abiding in him?"

To conclude this subject, we give the following quotation from the recent address of the Secretary of State, before the General Assembly of Deseret, on constitutional law.

So long as money alone shall remain the great, grand, governing principle, and man spring to action in popular education—"So long the education of man will be made a lucrative trade as much as the priest and the hatter, the lawyer and the tailor, the doctor, butcher, and king's jester; and the mass of people must remain in ignorance, and learn only to be rode just as the few learned have a mind to ride them, and quietly be imprisoned and hanged when the judges and priests have a mind to hang them.

But what have priests to do with hanging? Perhaps nothing directly: only to hear the culprit say his prayers, or try to pray out of existence an unpardonable sin. The profession of hangman is not very congenial to their feelings, but indirectly they may justly be held responsible. They have set themselves up as teachers of the laws of God, and the gospel; and if they have not taught the doctrine of the halter, when they have seen the nation hanging their culprits, strangling them with their blood in them, they have not stepped forward as the dignity and nature of their office required, and taught their rulers better; and when men professing to be teachers of righteousness, see their neighbors doing wrong ignorantly, and they neglect to warn them, the wrong rests upon the heads of those who thus neglect; and the priests of the United States, and Christendom generally, having neglected their duty in this thing, the blood of all men who have been hanged in those nations, by legal authority may justly be required at the hands of these priests.

What saith the great law book on this subject? When Cain killed his brother, we have no account that any law had been given against murder; but his sentence was to be a fugitive and vagabond in the midst of the earth, as a warning to others, and a mark was set upon him, by the lawgiver himself, lest any one should slay him. In process of time the law came—"Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." And

the reason is given; because that in the blood is the life of the flesh. The mere act of designedly killing an innocent man, is the same to him, whether it be done by poison, strangling, or the sword, it is murder, and is punishable with death; and that punishment should be the letting out of the murderer's blood upon the earth; that the smoke thereof may ascend towards heaven, as the only offering the great Lawgiver would accept in any degree, towards opening up the way for a remission of the crime, and eternity must unfold how far even that may tend to its intended effect.

Without the shedding of blood there is no remission of sins. In the whole Jewish economy, there was nothing strangled permitted to be used, either as food, or for sacrifice, it was an abomination. If Jesus had been strangled, hanged, or poisoned, so that his blood had remained in him, his death would have brought forth no atonement for the sins of the world,—he himself might have been saved, because he was holy, and needed no atonement, but if his blood had not been shed, he would not have become a Savior to others; and it is just as necessary, that the blood of the murderer should be shed, to bring about his salvation, as it was that the Savior's blood should be shed, to bring about the salvation of the world, and the priests, who have not taught this doctrine, when they have seen the people strangling their fellow beings, are responsible, [at this instant Gov. Young exclaimed, "perhaps they are ignorant, and know no better," when the speaker resumed —] and should they plead the excuse of ignorance themselves, a double curse will rest upon them for pretending to the most exalted profession, when they were ignorant of its duties, not having been called of God as was Aaron. Let such priests beware, when they are called to account for blood, and they begin to cry aloud for help, lest their Gods be found in the same dilemma with the strangled victims of their ignorance, or, like the God of Baal's prophets, so sound asleep they cannot wake them. The infidel guillotine of France, is far more Christian-like, than the Christian's halter."

GOING TO LAW—We are credibly informed that a recently appointed magistrate, in one of our northern counties, was applied to by a brother, to issue process for the commencement of a suit at law, against a brother. The magistrate enquired of the applicant, if he had a letter from his bishop stating the fact that he had taken the gospel steps, towards his brother, in relation to the case in question, and that the brother had refused all satisfaction; and, consequently, had been severed from the church? The applicant said he had taken no such course, and had no such letter. Then, said the magistrate, I can issue no such process in your behalf go and deal with your brother as a brother, according to the gospel, and if he refuses satisfaction, and the bishop shall certify to me that he is no longer a brother, it will be time enough for me to let loose the law upon him. A truly commendable decision, and worthy of all acceptance and action, by all magistrates in Deseret, for a professed Saint, who

cannot be governed by the law of the gospel, is not fit to be called a Saint, and the sooner he is out of the fellowship of Saints, the better, then the law, which is made for the lawless and disobedient, has claim on him as its own, and can lawfully enforce obedience to its requirements

OCULIST—Last week, Mr. John Kay, by surgical operation, removed a piece of steel and several pieces of rock from the eye of Peter Maughan, of Tooele county. The fragments were thrown from a drill and hammer, 3 weeks since, and lodged deep in the ball of the eye near the sight, which was fast fading at last accounts the eye was doing well. We understand Mr. Kay has considerable experience as an oculist

LICENSES—When a President of the high priests, seventies, elders, or any other quorum in the church, shall issue a license to any member of his quorum, it is the duty of the clerk of said quorum to countersign, and record said license, in a book kept for that purpose, or in the general record of his quorum, and file a notice of that record on the back of the license issued, stating the time when, the place where, book, page, &c; and it is the duty of the president of each quorum to see that his clerk faithfully perform these several duties, before he permits a license to be issued; and also that all his records are kept full, explicit, and in order, ready for inspection by the Presidency of the church, and general church recorder, at any time, by way of reference for historical, and other purposes, and it is the privilege of all elders, and other officers, in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, on receiving a license from his president, to examine said license, and if the license is not countersigned by the clerk, and no notice of a record on the back thereof, to mention the same to the clerk of the quorum, that all mistakes may be corrected, for out of the books that are, and shall be written, shall the elders of Israel be judged, therefore, let clerks be wise, and write by the dictation of the Holy Spirit, the truth, and the truth alone. A man may speak, and his speech may be forgotten for a season, but if he writes, he writes what is to be remembered, and those writings may look him in the face, at a time he least expects or desires it, provided there should be any error therein

The county court, for Great Salt Lake county, will meet at the State House, on the first Monday in March all those having complaints to make, are requested to attend

We understand that Col Rockwood attempted to pass up the Weber Canyon, last week, but found the snow impassable

The above, is a copy of the caption on the General Church Records, concerning baptism for remission of sins, and re-baptism, in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints; and all Bishops, Clerks, Elders, and Priests, who may be concerned with baptisms in the state of Deseret, are instructed to copy the above caption on their Records, and make returns of their baptisms in the same form as the above Ezra Taft Benson, which is given for a sample; and all those who have records which have been kept in a different manner, will overhaul the same, and correct them, according to the above, as far as possible, which may be done by enquiry of those baptised and otherwise. It is only by a particular, and universal system, among all the Clerks, and correct return of the same to the General Recorder's office when called for, that the number of the Saints in the Mountains can be known;—therefore it is very important that every one concerned with the Records should be very particular, and write distinctly so that different names may not be confounded.

W. RICHARDS

Names of Persons.	Where Born,			When Born,	In what Quorum,	Baptised,	First time or re-baptism		By whom Baptised,	When Confirmed,	By whom,	Remarks,
	Town,	County,	State,				to.					
Benson, Ezra Taft,	Mendon,	Worcester,	Mass.,	Feb. 23, 1811,	Twelve Apostles,	Aug. 6, 1847,			B. Young,	Aug 6, 1847,	B Young, H. O. Kimball, W Richards	

VALLEY JOURNAL.

Thursday, February 6 Sharp frost, clear cool day

Friday 7. Frost, clear day, general assembly in session.

Saturday 8. Frost, clear day, the seventies conference convened in the Bowery, when 84 young men were ordained to the ministry

Sunday 9. Frost, clear day, the seventies continued their conference in the Bowery.

Monday 10 Frost, the mountain tops clouding over Gen. Assembly in session.

Tuesday 11 Day cloudy, J. J. Willis from Tooele valley reports the Indians have killed a number of cattle, and stolen about half the horses that were placed in his care to herd.

Wednesday, 12 A detachment was ordered to Tooele valley in pursuit of the Indians, but on account of a snow storm which commenced at half past 8 and continued all day, falling about five inches deep, the posse was ordered to stay at home.

Thursday, 13 Severe frost in night, snow drifting through the day

Friday, 14 The severest night this winter, almost every thing outside the habitations frozen up, snowing again in evening, fell about one inch deep.

Saturday, 15 Severe frost, clearing up in day

Sunday, 16 Pleasant day. A meeting in the bowery, when Pres. Young preached a funeral sermon on the death of Mary, wife of Joseph B. Nobles.

Monday, 17. Pleasant day The Parent School opens in the lower room of the state house. Robert Dickson opens a school in the 14th ward for phonography, with 13 scholars. City council meet in state house in evening

Tuesday, 18 Dull, cloudy day.

Wednesday 19. Snowing in night, dull day.

News.—A few of our subscribers have occasionally neglected to take a copy of the News from the office; and those wishing for their numbers, will please call for them soon, as we wish the shelves to give place for new numbers.

Mons J Faivre, a native of France, but who has been residing at New Orleans for the last twelve years, has just exhibited at Paris a piano of his invention, the principal parts of which, usually formed of wood, are made of wrought iron. The sound of these pianos is said to be strong, clear, of extreme purity, and superior quality; they are susceptible of being tuned with extraordinary exactness, which they preserve for a long time, much longer retaining the accord with the tone of the diaphanon. Mons. Faivre has taken out a patent for his invention in France, but continues his manufactory at New Orleans, where the injury done to ordinary pianos by

the humid and destructive climate of the city led to his present invention

INVASION OF JAPAN.—The Philadelphia Inquirer mentions a rumor that a private expedition to Japan is in contemplation. The scheme is on quite an extensive scale, and is not confined to this country. A large sum of money has been subscribed, and the leaders intend to raise ten thousand men.

The parent who would train up a child in the way he should go, must go in the way in which he would train up the child

Let your recreation be manly, moderate, seasonable, and lawful. the use of recreation is to strengthen your labor and sweeten your rest.

COCKROACHES.—We have often heard it asked, what end these disgusting creatures serve in the economy of nature—or in other words, what they are good for.—We have just learned. It will hardly be believed—but we assert it as a fact—that the manufacturers of Sherry and Madeira wine communicate to these liquors their peculiar flavor, by an infusion of baked cockroaches, which interesting insects or “big bugs,” are roasted in an oven set apart for this most odorous and peculiar use. We hope our veracity will not be impeached; as we have for authority one of the most extensive and respectable wine merchants in this city; who, in confirmation of the above fact, related to us that a friend of his, not content with the delicate flavor thus imparted by the manufacturers, had every day brought to him for dinner, a live cockroach, with which he amused himself, and pampered his appetite, by dipping it up and down in his glass of Madeira.—[Literary American.

GENERAL ORDERS—No 1
HEAD QUARTERS, NATIONAL LEGION, }
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
G. S. L. CITY, }
FEB 15, 1871. }

I. Agreeable to the decision of a meeting of the officers of the Legion, on Saturday, the 8th inst, there will be a muster and drill of the battalion of Life Guards, and company of Infantry Rangers, as well as of all the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Legion, on the last Saturday of each month preceding the regular company and officer drills, provided for by the “Ordinance regulating the militia of the State of Deseret.”

II. It is recommended that no pains will be spared, more especially on the part of

officers, to become thoroughly acquainted with all the drills and tactics within reach.—and that it will be borne in mind, whilst reviews and parades, uniforms and the display of banners, may be beneficial in inspiring the people with an ardor for military accomplishments, yet true, genuine efficiency can only be acquired by laying out the resources of our minds and the warm feelings of our interests in the accomplishment of the object before us

Much credit is due to Capt Pitt and his Brass Band, for the attention and interest manifested in our musters and if all will follow their example, a speedy reformation in our musters will not be looked for in vain, and the principle of native honor will be a much greater incentive to punctuality than the terror of a fine By order of

MAJ. GEN. DANIEL H WELLS
JAMES FERGUSON, Adj't. Gen.

NOTICE

THE MORMON WAY-BILL, from the Pacific Springs to California, on the various routes, is now completed, and for sale at the Post Office; price, \$1 for single copy Thirty per cent discount will be made, when an individual buys a them to sell again
Feb. 20, 1871.-27.4f

NOTICE

AS I am leaving for the States about the first day of March, I take this method, being the second and last time, to notify all who are indebted to me either by note or book account, to call immediately, in order to settle the same.

Any person, not responding to the above request, may rest assured that necessity will compel me (however reluctant) to enter my accounts for compulsory collection

Permit me further to notify any person remitting money to the States, for the purchase and importation of any article or articles, that I will transact the business with precision and dispatch, upon as reasonable terms as the nature of the case will admit

T. S. WILLIAMS

Feb. 20, 1871.-27.2m

TAKEN UP, the last of November, or the first of December, one pair of steers, by John A. Dalton, 15 miles north of the city, supposed to be a pair, found out since they were not. They are five years old, one black, with broad horns, the left horn drops, some white on the face, a little flat-backed, some mark in the ear. The other, a bright red, line-backed, slim horns, turn in some: they were turned off on the range some time in January. Any person owning said cattle, can have them by proving property and paying charge.

PETER ROBISON, 15th ward

Feb 19, 1871 -27.3m

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be a SPECIAL TERM of the Supreme Court of the State of Deseret, held in the State House, in G. S. L. City, on Thursday, the 17th day of March next ensuing, at 10 o'clock a. m., when all persons interested are requested to attend, (as a Court of Inquiry will be held,) and be then and there present.

By order of the Court,

W. I. APPLEBY, Clerk

Feb. 15, 1871 -27.1d

FOR SALE,

AN Improvement, on Willow creek, 20 miles south of the city, containing twenty-five acres of land, seven acres broke land, two and a half of which are put into wheat, an adobe house on the premises, and a good correll For particulars, inquire of Z Palmer, at Thomas Moore's, in the 14th ward
Feb 15, 1851 -27 2m*

TAKEN UP, the fore part of January, a dark red cow, six years old, a slit in the left ear, a little white on the belly, small horns, and little drooping, thin in flesh, probably worked in last fall, no brands. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away
WM B SIMMONS, 12 miles north
Feb 10, 1851 -27 2m*

STRAYED from the Welch field, a five year old red steer, branded J H on both horns and left hip any person bringing the same to me to the public blacksmith's shop, or the post office, will receive a reward
JOHN HAMILTON
Feb 20, 1851 -27 4

STRAYED, from near the Welch settlement on Jordan, a large brindle ox, about ten years old, a mark like a ring on his left horn, having been strained. Any person bringing the same to Samuel Stickney, Ogden city, or Joseph Cam, at the Post Office, will be rewarded
Feb. 21, 1851 -27-3m

SHINGLES—I will be much more obliged to any person who buys shingles of me, for the first quality, and they prove bad, to preserve the same bad shingles, and give me notice, so that they may receive good according to contract, than to let such bad shingles be wasted, and then report them bad to the discredit of the shingles, for I have contracted, and pay for the manufacture of shingles of the first quality, and if they prove bad, it is at the expense of the manufacturer,—and I wish the unnecessary manufacture of bad shingles exposed and stopped.
A L LAMOREAUX
N Cottonwood Canyon, Feb 4, 1851 -26 4

TAKEN UP, about two weeks ago, a red cow, with white speckles on the back, and some white on the belly and breast, no brands visible. The cow came to my shed and calved there. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her and the calf away
SAMUEL THOMAS,
Welch Settlement, south of Jordan bridge
Jan 25, 1851 -20 2m* \$1

SHINGLES, of the best pine, rived and shaved, on exchange for cash, beaves, wheat, or potatoes, at the mouth of North Cottonwood Canyon. Enquire of
A L LAMOREAUX
Jan 10, 1851 -24 4

CRACKERS' CRACKERS'
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of the city, and the emigrants for southern country in particular, that he will be ready to bake flour into Crackers of every kind after the 1st day of January, 1850, at Mr Jonathan Pugmire's son, 7th ward
GEORGE GIBBINS
Dec. 26, 1850 -23 4

REMOVAL

C. SMITH, Watchmaker, has removed from his residence in the 9th ward, to the 17th ward, a little west of the north west corner of the Temple block, where he is prepared to attend to the repairing of watches, clocks, jewelry, &c Jewelry made to order
Nov 26, 1850 -21 4

FASHIONABLE TAILORING

THE subscriber would take this method to thank his old patrons for the favors heretofore extended to him, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of their patronage. Having the latest report of fashions, he is prepared to make coats, cloaks, pants, and vests, in the latest and most approved styles.

He has removed his shop from the old fort to the 16th ward, two blocks west of State House, near Benjamin Johnson's saddlery, where he can at all times be found
N B—Cutting done on short notice
WM P McINTIRE.
Nov 30, 1850 -21 4

REESE'S NEW STORE.

MESSRS J & E REESE would inform the citizens of the Valley, and its vicinity, that his trains of goods have all arrived, and his FULL STOCK will be opened for sale on
MONDAY, OCT 7TH

We would particularly invite the attention of our customers and the public generally, to our large and select assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Counterpanes, Table-cloths, Room-paper, Clocks, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, and Fancy Goods of every description, which we will sell at fair prices, to suit the times.

We would be pleased to see our friends, and to let them see our goods, and if they feel disposed to purchase, we shall be pleased to sell
J & E REESE
Oct 5, 1850 17 st 4

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD, would inform those having WHEAT, BARLEY, and other grains to sell, that they are now prepared to purchase those articles, and will at all times pay the highest market price for them. They have still on hand a good assortment of general Merchandise, which they will endeavor to sell at such prices as will merit a continuance of the patronage of this community.

Also, wanted a quantity of BEETS and POTATOES, for which the highest price will be paid.

We have also a large lot of superior Work Cattle, which we will sell on reasonable terms for cash, or any of the above articles.

Common and fine table Salt always on hand at manufacturers prices.

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD
Dec 11, 1850 -23 4

STRAYED, from the stable of L. Robinson, in the 8th ward, a bay mare, with a blaze in her face, three white feet, branded J E on the left hip, crooked nose, with a rope round her neck when she went away, about eight years old. Any person returning said mare, or giving information of her to the subscriber, will be liberally rewarded.
LEWIS ROBINSON
Feb 5, 1851 -26 2m

FOR THE STATES

DESIGNING to leave for the States, as soon as circumstances will permit, we take this method of requesting those of our friends that are indebted to us, to make payment of the same as early as possible. Our Spring liabilities will be large, and we must have funds to carry on our business, and hope this call will be all that is necessary to incline our friends to favor us, as we have favored them.

LIVINGSTON & KINKEAD.

Jan. 20, 1851 -25 4

WHEAT! WHEAT!!

WE are now prepared to store wheat, and will pay \$2.50 for all good samples. We request that all our debtors who are to pay their accounts in wheat, will bring in their wheat forthwith, as we are obliged to close the concern immediately, by reason of the death of our partner in New York.

J & E. REESE.

Jan 8, 1851 -24 4

FOR SALE,

FOR cash or wheat, two good English lever watches

McVICAR & BARLOW.

Jan 8, 1851 -24 4

REMOVAL

S. HOTCHKISS, M. D., Dental Surgeon, has removed from his late residence, to the west side of the 14th ward, opposite Sheriff Ferguson's, a short distance west of bro P P Pratt's. All persons who confide in his abilities, may depend upon having all operations performed in the best possible manner.

Reference,—Drs Andrews, Williams, Clinton, Richardson and Sprague, Bro Joseph Young, and S M Blair, Esq
Jan 8, 1851 -24 4

STRAYED

A SMALL dark red heifer, with short tail, short slim horns, T T filed on the left horn, white star in the forehead, and white under the belly. Any person giving information, or will bring the same to me shall be rewarded for their trouble.

THEODORE TURLEY

Dec 18, 1850 -23 4

PARENT SCHOOL

THE UNDERSIGNED, by advice and direction of a vote of the Board of Regents of the University of Deseret, will commence the SECOND TERM of the PARENT SCHOOL, in the upper room of the State House, on Monday, the 17th inst. It has been deemed advisable to open the school for the admission of male and female scholars in all the necessary branches of education, usually taught in such institutions, and, as the price of tuition has been reduced to \$5 per quarter, only one half in advance, it is confidently hoped that a suitable effort will be made to improve the time and mind, that a goodly number of scholars may qualify themselves for teachers.

ORSON SPENCER, Chancellor,
W W PHELPS, Regent.

Feb 6, 1851 -26 3m

**JOB PRINTING.
AT THE NEWS OFFICE.**

TAKEN UP at little Cottonwood, a stray Cow, liver colored, with horns pointing inward, and two notches in her ears.

The owner can have her by applying to the subscriber, at little Cottonwood, two miles above Jordan river.

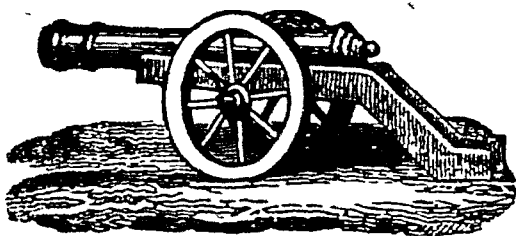
R. COLLINS.

Nov 29, 1859 -21tf

HERDING.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to drive all kinds of stock to his herd ground, at Black Rock, 20 miles west of this city, on Monday of each week, start from widow Whites' in the 13th ward, at 9 o'clock, a. m. For further information inquire of the subscriber.

CHARLES WHITE.

Nov. 1, 1850.-20tf



CANNON'S DAGUERRETYPE ROOMS, at the north-east corner of old fort, will be open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, till further notice.

Feb. 6, 1850.-26tf

NOTICE.

WE earnestly request, that all who hold claims against us, will present them for payment: that all who owe us, settle forthwith, as our firm is changed, and we shall leave for the States on the first of March

Feb. 6, 1851. 26tf J. & E. REESE.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

ALL persons who have promised cattle or horses to the committee of the Perpetual Emigrating Company are requested to bring them to Daniel Spencer or Willard Snow. Those who have promised wheat will please bring in their wheat as early as they can make it convenient, to the tithing store. And all persons who remember their covenants in the Temple in Nauvoo, are requested to donate of their substance forthwith, that the blessings of a poor but grateful people may be showered down upon their heads—always bearing this scripture in mind "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and "He who giveth unto the poor lendeth unto the Lord."

By order of the Company,
THOMAS BULLOCK, Recorder.

Jan 2, 1851 -24tf

TAKEN UP, one black ox, line back and white belly, four years old Also, one red cow, white face and belly, line back, branded W on the left hip. The owner or owners will prove property, pay charges, and take them away

GEO. ALLEN, n. e. cor. 4th ward.
Jan. 8, 1851.-24 tf

NEW STORE.

A GENERAL assortment of, new goods, just opened, and for sale, (inferior to none ever offered in this market,) which are as follows:

DRY GOODS.

Flannel, of various colors, carpeting, gingham, shawls, alapachas, de lains, prints, etc.

GROCERIES AND HARDWARE.

Raisins, figs, dye stuffs, clocks, shovels, hoes, pitchforks, house trimmings, Boston leather, boots and shoes, looking-glasses, Boston nails, German glass, teas, cutlery, etc., etc.

ALSO.

A general assortment of stationary, including the largest and best variety of school books, ever brought into this valley; blank books, such as blotters, journals, ledgers, memorandums; paper, ink, pencils, etc.

If our friends will please call at Mr. Bayliss' house, in the 13th ward, 1st south street, we will take pleasure in exhibiting them good articles, which, if they wish to buy, we will sell as cheap as we can afford.

W. WOODRUFF.

Nov. 11, 1850.-20tf

McVICAR & BARLOW,

Watch Makers and Jewellers.

ALL kinds of jewelry, silver tea and table spoons, and all other articles in their line of business manufactured to order.

A superior article of Gold Pens for sale.

Also, all kinds of clocks, watches, etc., repaired and warranted.

The highest cash price paid for gold dust and old silver.

Wheat taken in exchange for work. Shop in 14th ward, at Jesse Turpin's residence.

Nov. 13, 1850.-20tf

CLOCKS! Clocks! The very best patent spring clocks; a useful article, and beautiful ornament, for sale by

Oct. 29 —19:tf J & E. REESE.

NOTICE.—Potatoes, in large or small quantities for sale at current prices. Enquire, at the tithing office.

Oct. 30, 1850.---19tf

SALT, always on hand, and for sale by

J. & E. REESE.

Oct. 29.—19:tf

NOVELS! Novels! All the latest, for sale by

J. & E. REESE.

Oct. 29.—19:tf

SALT.—I will keep salt constantly on hand at the following places: Black Rock, widow Whites', J. & E. Reese, Livingston & Kinkead, and at Mrs. Millers', in the old fort.

CHARLES WHITE.

Nov. 1, 1850.-20tf

MRS. A. SMITH, late of St. Louis, invites the Ladies of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity to the inspection of a superior assortment of Velvet, Silk, Satin, and Straw Bonnets, and a variety of Millinery and Fancy Goods, two lots south of Elder J. Taylors house, in the 14th ward.

Nov. 1.—19tf

LAT. 40° 45' 44" LON. 111° 26' 34"
DESERET NEWS,
PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER SATURDAY.

TERMS.

3 Months, \$1.25; in advance.
Single copy, 15 cents
One doz., 12 1-2 cents each.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Per square, 12 lines, or less, \$1. 50.
Succeeding insertions, 50 cents each.
Invariably paid in advance.

NEWS.

DELIVERED at the Post Office, which will be open, each Sabbath from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.

AGENTS.

JOHN STOKER, North Canyon.
A. L. LAMOREAUX, North Cottonwood
ISAAC CLARK, Weber County.
JOEL H. JOHNSON, Mill Creek
WILLIAM CROSBY, Cottonwood.
ISAAC HIGBEE, Utah.
NELSON HIGGINS, San Pete.
EZRA T. BENSON, Tooele
HENRY LUNT, Iron County
BISHOP HOLLADAY, and all the acting Bishops in the City.

Unless subscribers advise us to the contrary, we shall send their papers to our agent nearest their residence.